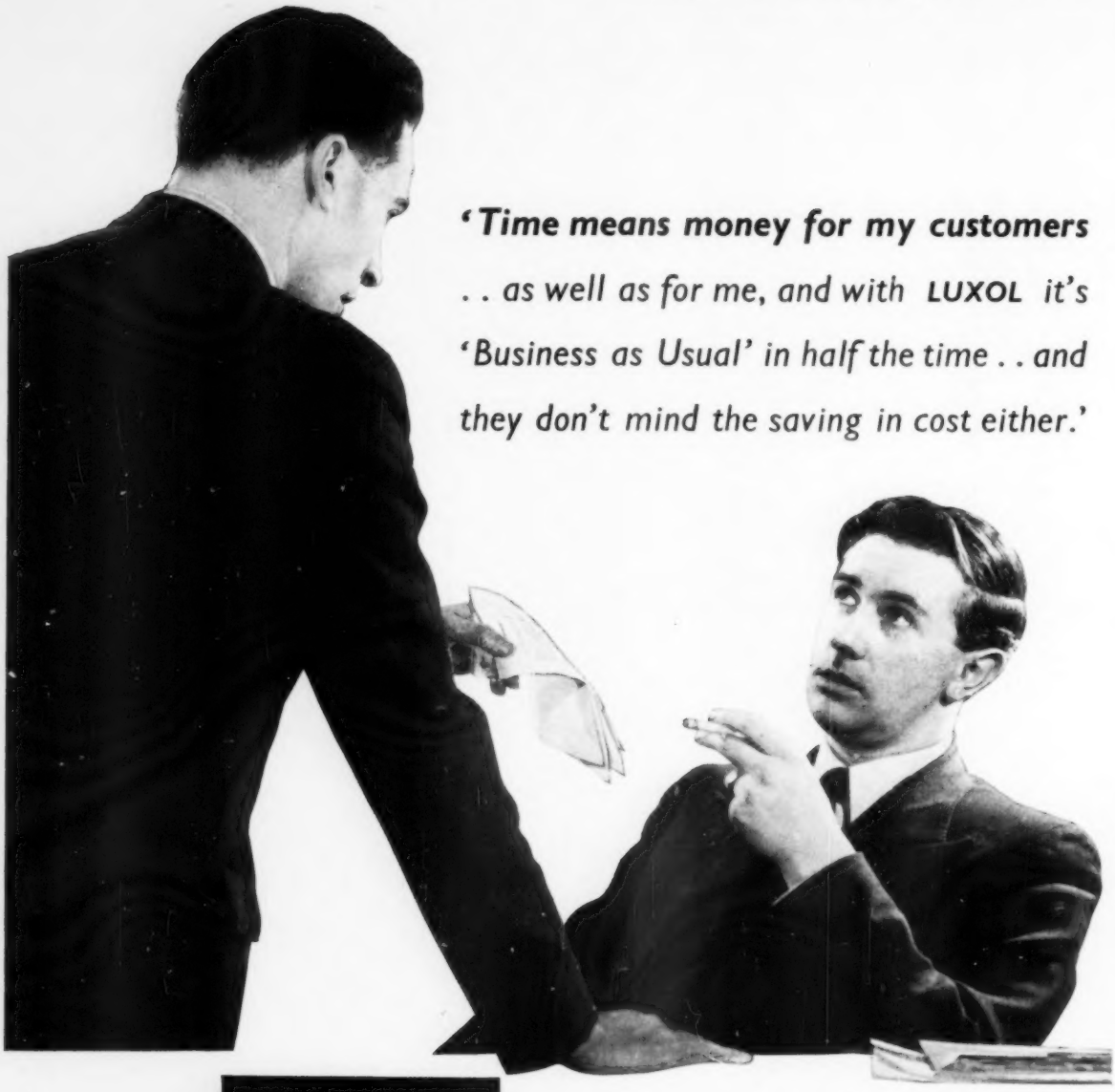
THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

3 JUNE 1959 VOL. 215 NO. 22 ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

- **THE LIVING TOWN**
- **HOUSING AND SHOPS**
- **CURRENT MARKET PRICES AND MEASURED RATES**

PUBLISHED IN LONDON SINCE 1854



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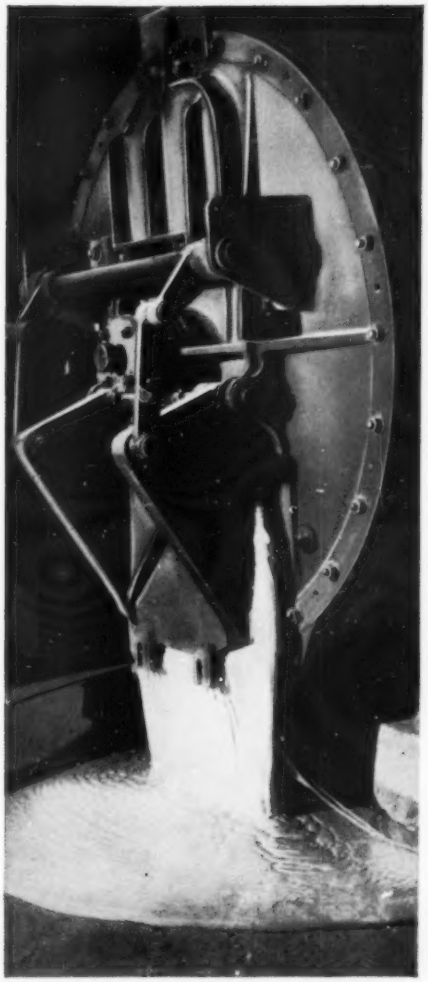

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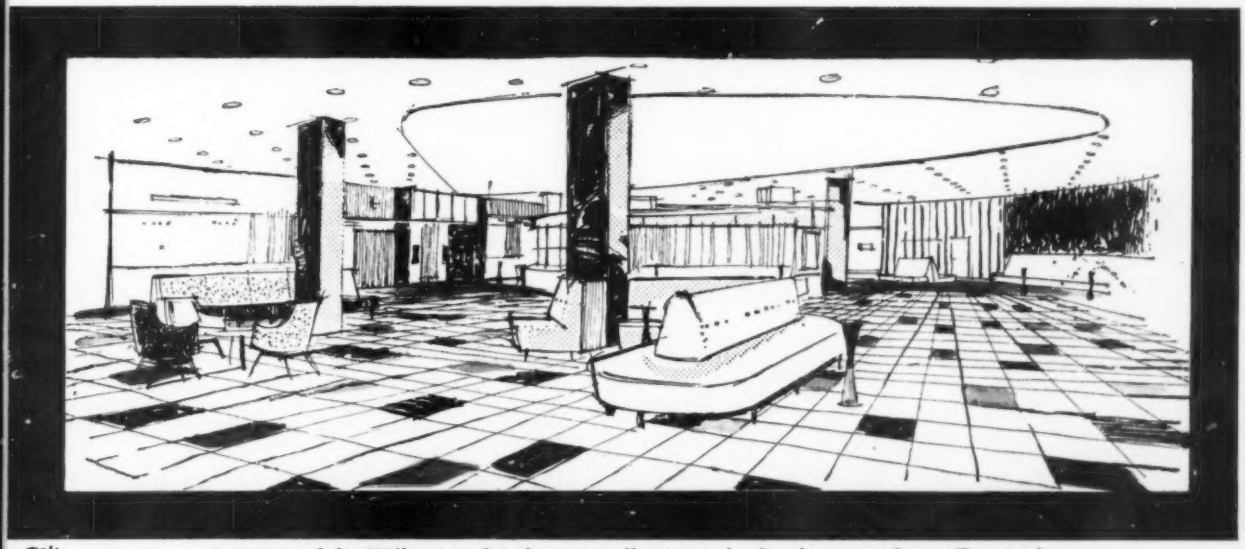

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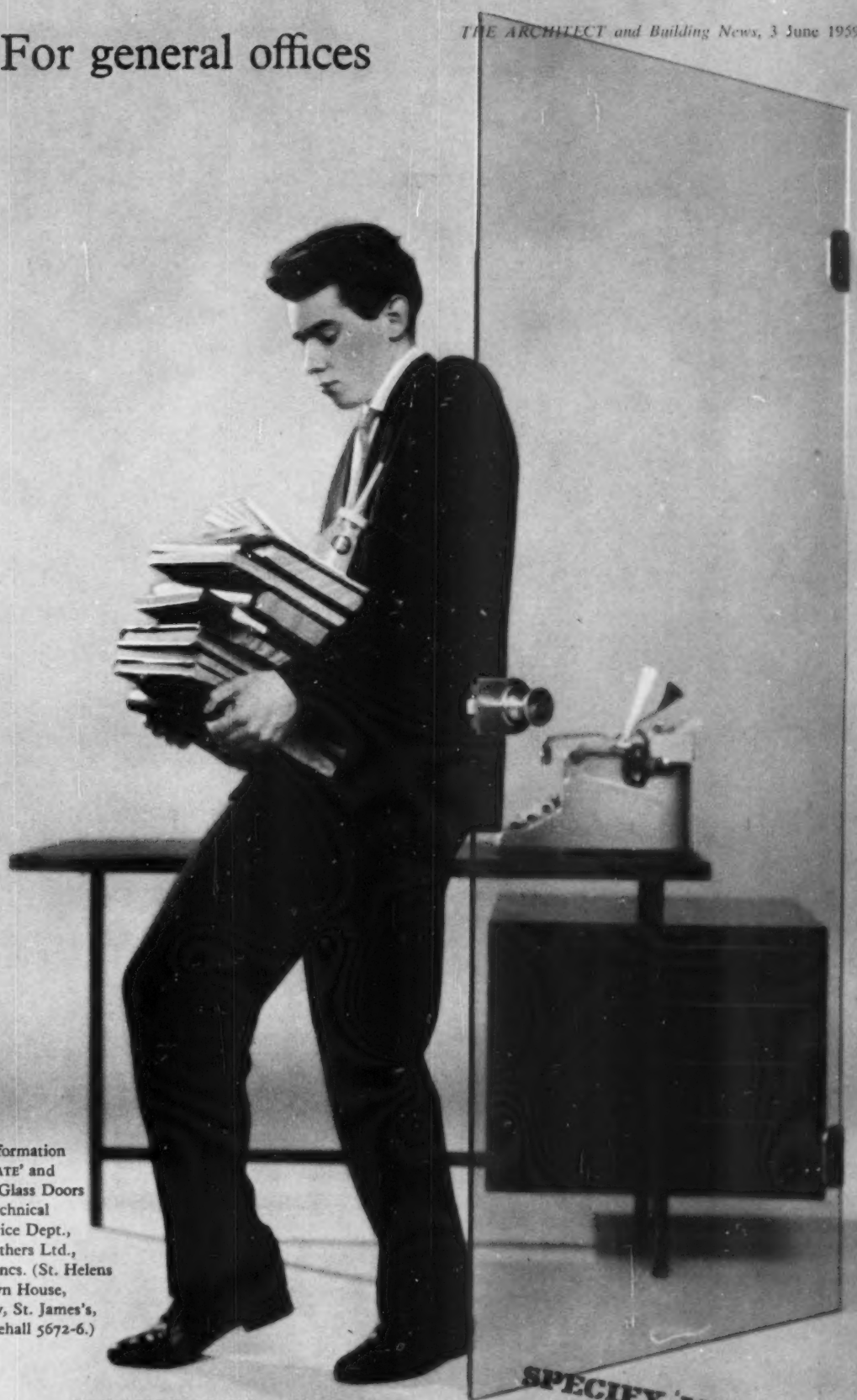

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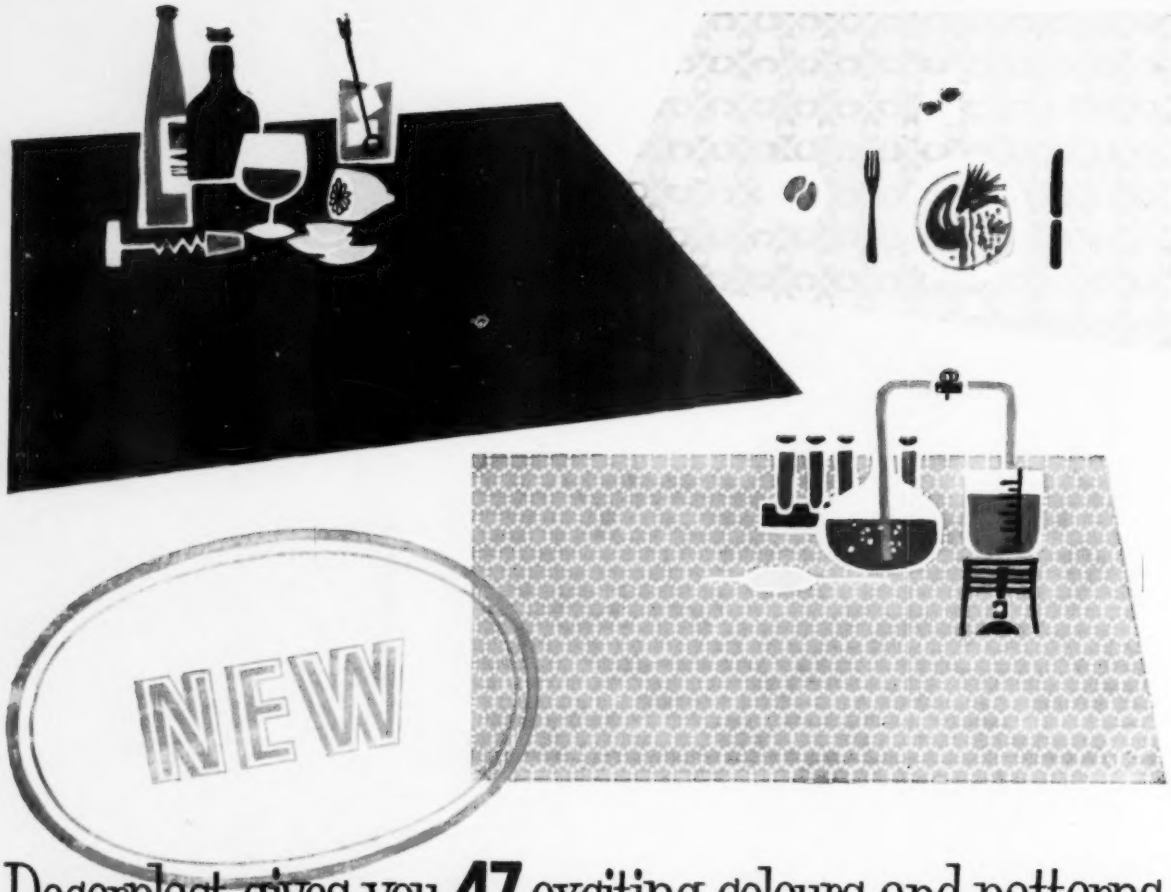

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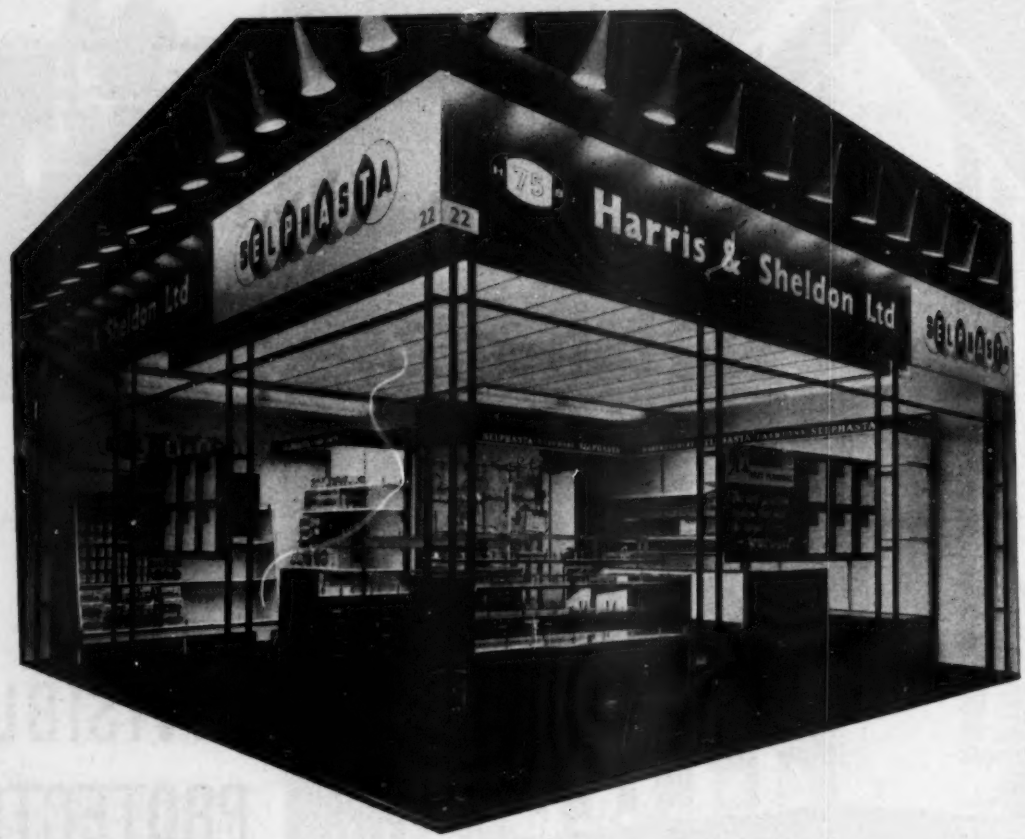

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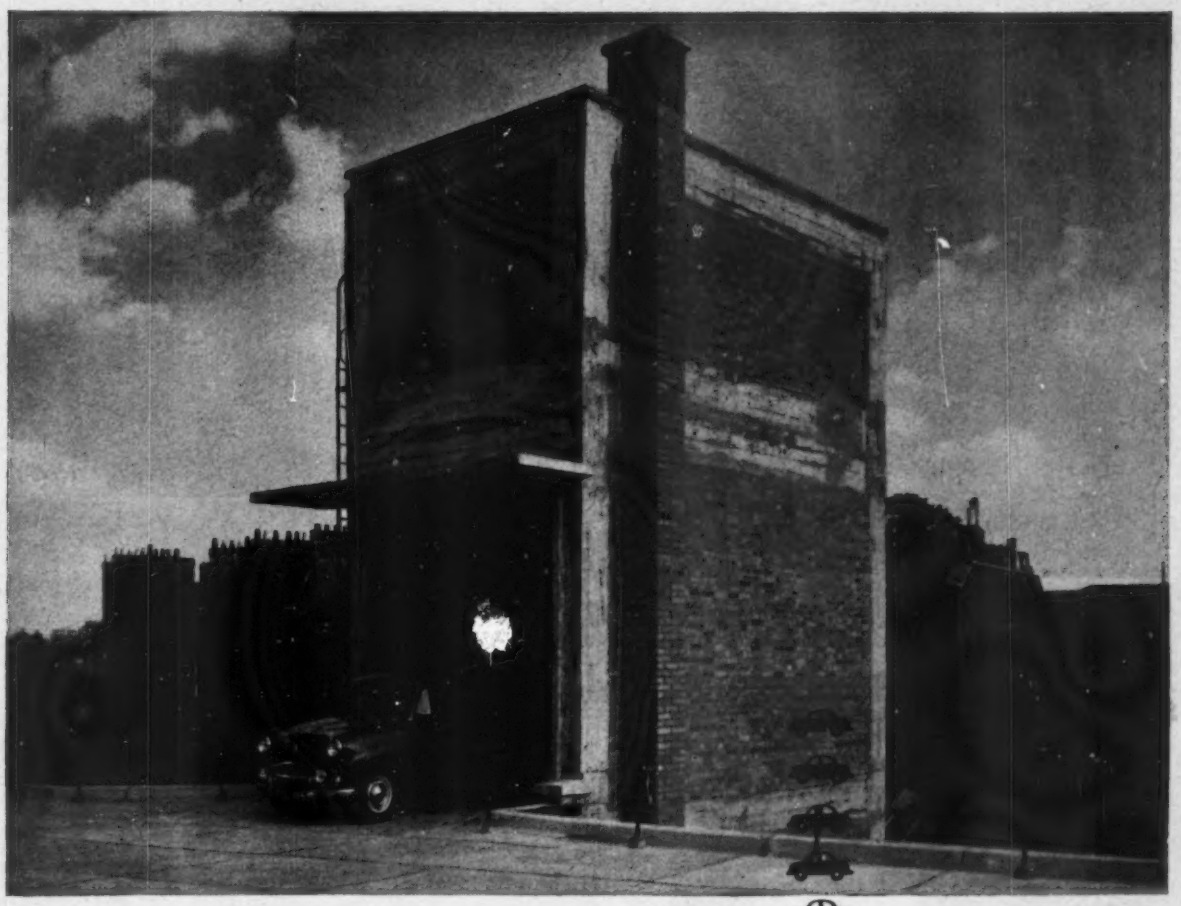

Architect:
C. W. Hutton, F.R.I.B.A.

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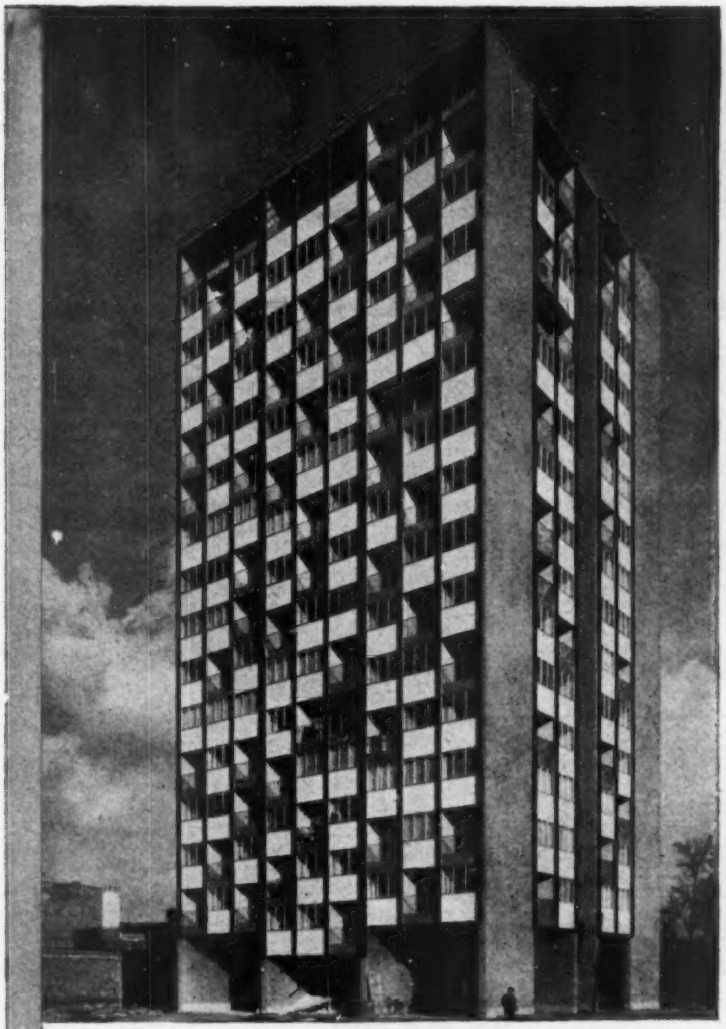

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news from MK

June 1959

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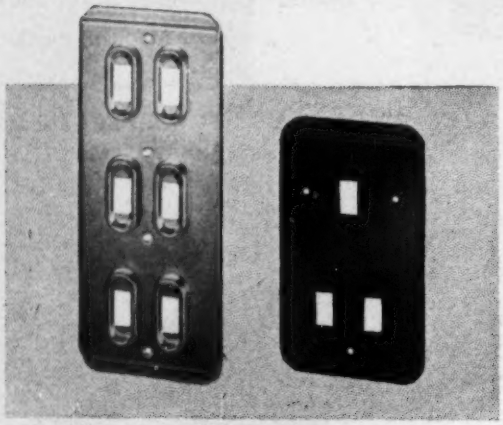

New vertical plates enhance MK's versatile Gridswitch range

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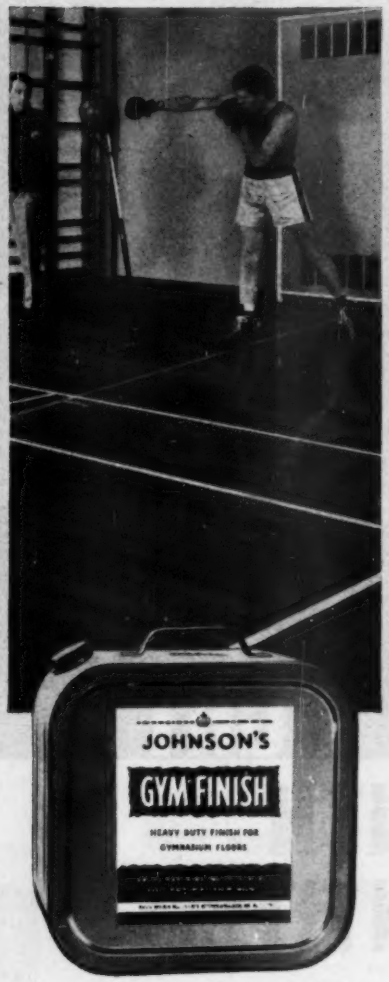

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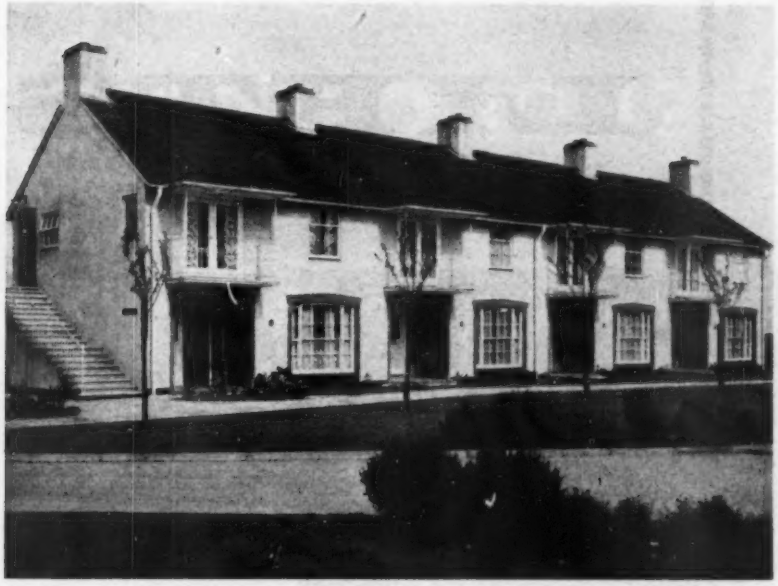


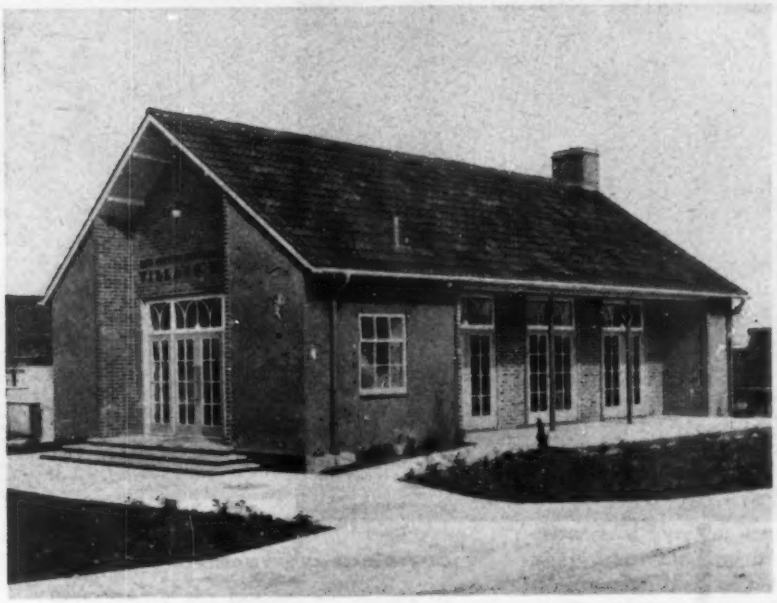
The Estate was developed for the Sutton Dwellings Trust.

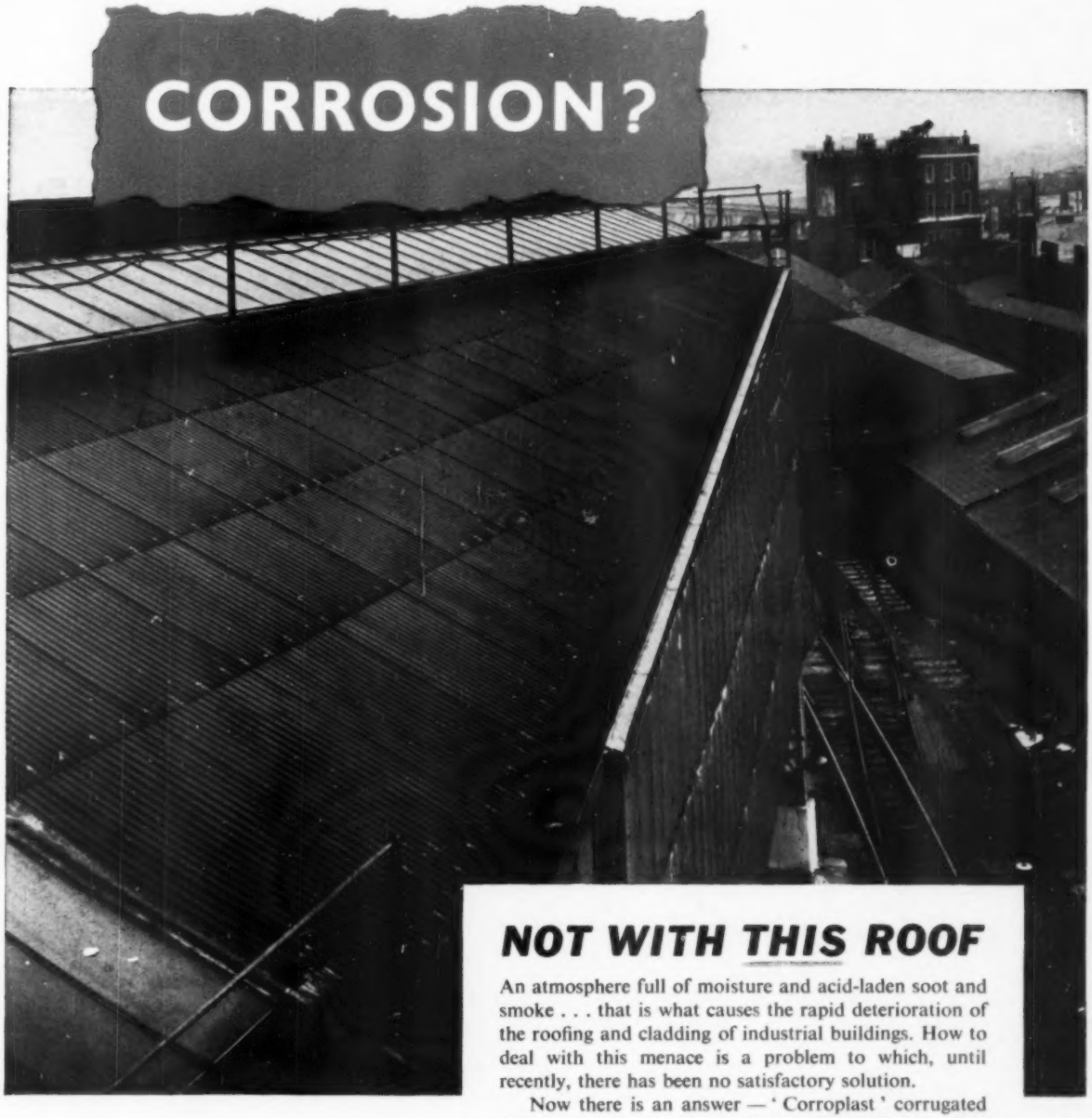
Architect: Louis de Soissons R.A. and Partners.

Quantity Surveyors: Messrs. Smith & Bowl, Plymouth.

Main Contractors: Staverton Builders Ltd.

Miles Mitchell Village, Crownhill, Plymouth





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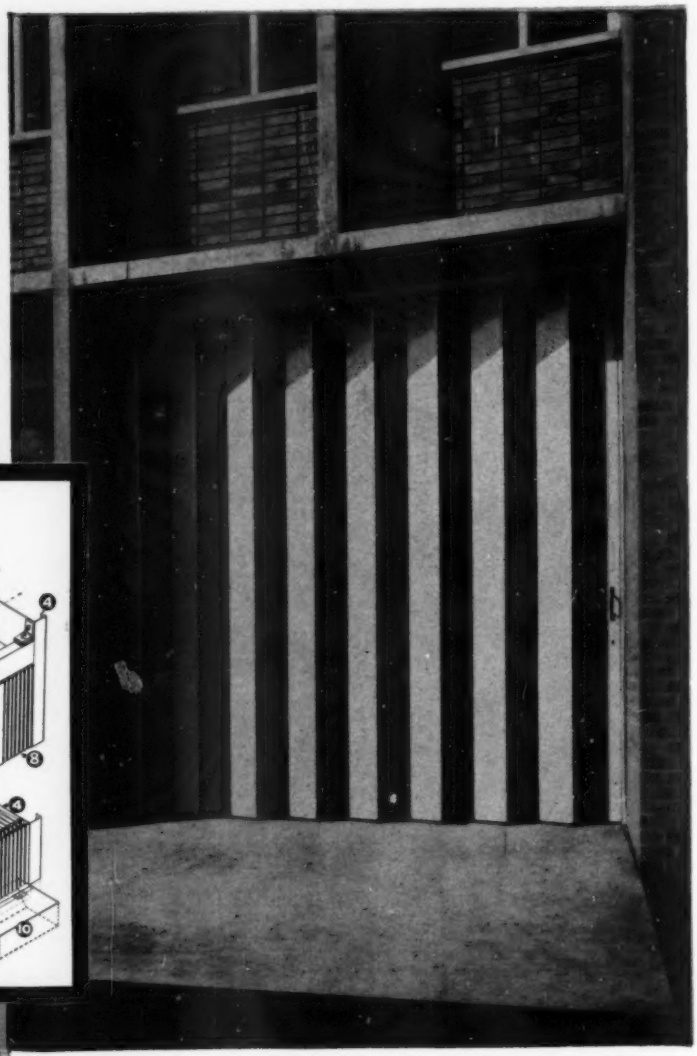

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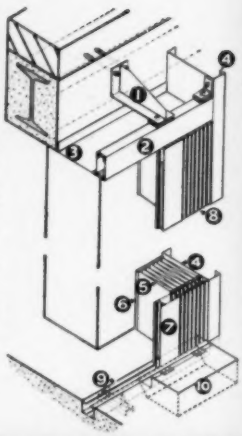

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Vol. 215 No. 22

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

3 June 1959

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854
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HOLE-IN-THE-HEART OPERATION

THE recent R.I.B.A. Symposium and the SPUR Exhibition have focused attention on what is likely to be one of the great planning problems of our generation: the problem of how to revitalize the centres of our towns. From market town to conurbation the problem is the same—worn-out centres desperately in need of drastic operations to fit them to modern conditions.

It is not a problem which can be shelved much longer. If the centre is rotten the whole town will disintegrate. This has been shown quite clearly in America where traders are deserting the old centres and settling down in the open country.

Since the war we have made definite progress in evolving new planning techniques for dealing with this problem. It has been a desperately slow progress; but it now seems reasonably certain that new centres such as Coventry, the Barbican and the Elephant and Castle will, in fact, be reasonably successful both architecturally and functionally. We have the know-how, painfully acquired in the years since the war, but have we as citizens the will to use the knowledge of our technicians?

As a nation we so often produce the answer and then lose heart at the last moment and let someone else reap the benefit. But this time we simply cannot afford to do so.

The difficulty is to prime the pump. New Town Centres are likely to be highly remunerative in the same way as New Towns. But how are they to be got under way? There are no inherent difficulties in organization. The planning machinery is still there, but what is needed is the initial capital to finance the operation. This capital was provided for the New Towns and is already paying handsome dividends.

The next step, as with all great ideas, is obvious. Arthur Ling made the suggestion at the R.I.B.A. Symposium: "Why not," he said, "use the profits of the New Towns to finance New Town Centres and why not do it by extending the housing subsidies to cover any housing provided as part of an Area of Comprehensive Development, whether (and here is the rub) the housing is done by a local authority or a private developer?" Why not indeed? Very much the same sort of thing is done both on the Continent and in America. All that would be needed would be a "ministerial order" backed by a "Treasury smile".

Over to you, Mr. Chancellor and Mr. Minister of Housing, and Town Centres.

PRESENTATION OF ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

Professor Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (right) was presented with the Royal Gold Medal by Mr. Basil Spence, President R.I.B.A., at the R.I.B.A. last week. Points from the eulogies are published below.

SIR WILLIAM HOLFORD, M.A., P.P.T.P.I., F.R.I.B.A., F.I.L.A.

Although I have no personal acquaintance nor association with Dr. Mies van der Rohe, you have asked me to join, this evening, in paying him the highest tribute which the Royal Institute can offer an architect. I do so, therefore, as a representative of thousands of architects who are unknown to him, yet influenced by what he has done.

To have had the chance to join in recommending the award of the Royal Gold Medal on this occasion, for sheer uncompromising architectural merit, is satisfying in itself. For this is not only an honorific occasion, it is an honourable one.

For 20 years now some bone-forming property has been circulating in the architectural bloodstream of the world. If this does not represent Mies van der Rohe's own idea of his influence—and we may learn from him this evening that it does not—at any rate it represents the world's idea of what he stands for. This is so much the case that last year, in the City Hall Competition at Toronto, it seemed at first to the jury that at least 50 out of the 550 designs submitted were from the office of Mies van de Rohe.

In fact he was not a competitor, and this later became evident. But what is interesting is that the number of those who had tried hard to be like him, was equalled by those who had tried even harder to produce something different from the positive precision of the so-called "Miesian solution". In other words, he represents an achievement in architectural development which must either be understood and accepted, or used as a point of departure. It cannot be ignored, and that seems to me to give a measure of his contribution to the architecture of our time.

I shall probably not be alone in asking "What next?" This is a question which must occur to everyone when he is looking at No. 375 Park Avenue—or even at the photograph of it upstairs—for it has an air of finality and conviction which seems like the end of a chapter.

Only Mies van der Rohe can answer the question; "What next?" He has done it before—for example, after completing the Lake Shore Apartments in 1951, and will do it again. I would like to express our sense of anticipation of what is still to come, and to hope that a subsequent chapter will enable him to develop even further a theme which he introduced earlier in his career—namely the design of a group of city buildings in a great urban setting, where the small fountains, the granite paving and the few specialized trees of 375 Park Avenue could proliferate and expand to the same high power as the buildings themselves.

THE HON. LIONEL BRETT, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Vice-President

One of the penalties, or, at least, one of the curiosities, of this time-honoured ceremony is that the recipient of Her Majesty's award finds himself standing prematurely at the bar of history. There is, of course, no prosecution, but he has the frustrating experience of listening to a succession of defending counsel speaking about a person about whom he presumably knows a great deal more than they do, without any opportunity of putting them straight.

But if anyone's place in history is secure and their greatness clear, it is, sir, yours. If you want a monument, of a sort, look about you, whether it be in London, in Berlin or in New York. Cheap, and sometimes nasty, versions of the glass walls that you were dreaming of in the 'thirties and 'twenties are now one of our most useful minor exports. And this is particularly ironical since about the last thing anybody could associate with you is style-mongering or the invention of gimmicks.

The books tell us that your ancestors lived in Aachen, which I think of as still the centre of Western European civilization, neither Latin nor Teutonic, nor Frankish, nor Celtic, nor anything else. And your role in history, like Luther's, like Goethe's has been to recall us, particularly us romantics out of the perimeter, to the platonic simplicities of our culture.

I fear that we shall deviate again before long. Signs of a counter-reformation, originating in Spain and now rampant in Italy, have already reached this island. I hope we shall resist the new Baroque, as we did in the eighteenth century, because to my mind the great need of our time is not esoteric experiment and restless changes of style, but a concerted effort to control our environment as a whole. Architects are inclined to forget how pathetically meagre their little rushlights are in the surrounding gloom, as you will agree, sir, if you have had a look at London.

Instabilities, ambiguities, frayed nerves and frayed edges are the norms of our existence, and a sense of space, which presumably in the age of reason was in the air that people breathed, now has to be carved out of the megalopolitan or subtopian jungle. I am sure that in our task of making these clearings the calm Miesian principles—again, I think of Goethe—are our best tool. That is why your presence among us is so valuable at this moment, and I hope that we shall make the most of it and learn something of your mysterious personality.

A friend of mine who has some land in hunting country has put up notices wherever two rides meet, saying, in fairly large letters, "Hunt this way"; but low down he has put a smaller notice, "Fox this way". I do not know how you have eluded the pack of critics and per-

sonalities among us. But I suggest and suspect that the answer is to be found in these words of one of the greatest women of our time, Simone Weil:

"When science, art, literature and philosophy are simply the manifestation of personality they are on a level where glorious and dazzling achievements are possible, which can make a man's name live for thousands of years. But above this level, far above, separated by an abyss, is the level where the highest things are achieved. These things are essentially anonymous.

"If a child is doing a sum and does it wrong, the mistake bears the stamp of his personality. If he does the sum exactly right, his personality does not enter into it at all."

I believe, sir, that that is the way you have done the sum.

RICHARD LLEWELYN DAVIES, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The side I want to talk about, which is one that has profoundly affected me as an architect, is rather hard to define. It is the quality of integrity, the pursuit of clarity and reason in design, a quality that is almost more moral than aesthetic. For me, this aspect of Mies' work has been a source of continuous inspiration. I think it has been so also for many others of my generation. It was something that was desperately important for us, in relation to the epoch in which we live and work. Mies himself has spoken of his belief in *reason as the basis for all human work*. He has said that he *throws out everything from his work which is not reasonable; even things that are very dear to his heart*. I think this is an important clue to the impact of his architecture. He throws out everything which is trivial, self-important or insincere. His buildings are a manifesto of faith in the human being and in human reason. As architects we need this faith which it is not easy to maintain in the world of today. For me this lyrical belief in human reason is also expressed in Greek architecture, and I believe that this explains the very similar emotional impact we get from Greek architecture and from the work of Mies van der Rohe. Both have the same calmness, the same balance, so complete as to be almost weightless; a perfection which seems almost casual. Both are static—they do not point anywhere—they are not telling a story or making a point. Both have a deep impact, and do something very rarely achieved by architecture; they make us feel, both the wish and the power, to seek what is good.

Something of what I have been trying to say has been expressed in another context by W. H. Auden: "After the external disorder, the extravagant lies, the baroque frontiers and the surrealist police. What can truth treasure or heart bless but a narrow strictness".

PROFESSOR J. M. RICHARDS, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

The occasion when we welcome a great man among us is an occasion for particularizing the truths about architecture that we have learnt from him. The greatest truth we've learnt from Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is, I suppose, the necessity of truth itself. In his buildings, as in no one else's, we've seen the two interdependent essentials of architecture—space and structure—handled with absolute truth, and he's demonstrated to us that the discipline such truthfulness implies is not a restrictive but a liberating influence.

So much discussion about architecture strays off into matters—and in their way very important matters—that are more the province of sociology and territorial planning and building economics that it's good for us to be reminded occasionally, as we are when we study Mies's work, of what architecture essentially consists of. No one has shown us more clearly how to define space without imprisoning it; how to achieve the perfection of engineering while keeping the means subsidiary to the ends; how to use every material, visibly as well as functionally, in the way demanded by its nature.

We often talk glibly of the machine age, but the beautiful quality of Mies's work also reminds us that good modern architecture doesn't automatically arise from accepting and exploiting machines. It depends also on the exercise of the imagination, but in terms of the particular resources the age has endowed us with and the particular disciplines it imposes on us.

If we look back on his long, undeviating career we see that it has always been Mies's role to assert and demonstrate truths like this. Through the years he has never changed—but that doesn't mean he hasn't progressed; his progress has simply been from inspiring one generation with his theories to inspiring another with his practice. His projects of the 1920s, and his early executed works like the 1929 Barcelona pavilion, which opened the eyes of my generation, pointed the way once and for all to the qualities in architecture it was our task to search after. There were others, of course—Gropius, Oud, Le Corbusier—looking in the same direction, and earlier still there were the pioneers like Berlage and Behrens. But it's Mies's particular achievement that he not only taught modern architects what essential qualities to search for; he showed them what they were really like when found.

Because in spite of the fame of his pioneer projects, the important thing about Mies's designs has always been the perfection of their execution. He is no aesthetician. He is essentially a builder. He himself has said that he refuses to recognize problems of form; only problems of building. And in putting this firm philosophy into practice there has never been a suggestion of compromise.

I think it's significant—perhaps for that reason—that certain adjectives, customarily employed in architectural polemics as terms of opprobium—I'm thinking of the adjectives academic and classical—we apply to him as terms of admiration. His work is academic in the exact sense that academies are the repositories of the continuing truths that are independent of taste and fashion, and his work is classical in the sense that it's concerned with architecture's basic disciplines—not with its overtones of emotion and association.

It's an inspiration for us to know, as we look across the Atlantic, that Mies has already done there to perfection the things we're still slowly struggling towards here. It's an encouragement for us to see the image of his elegant crystalline structures reflected in our clumsy curtain walls. And encouraging, too, for all pioneers, because it's usually the fate of pioneers to watch others complete the work they began. Mies's career is a rare instance of justice: that the man who thought of it first should also be the man who has brought it to perfection.

I want to say only one other thing. We welcome Mies as our guest not only as a great architect and a great teacher, but as the living embodiment of the interdependence of the old world and the new. In spite of his greatest works being located on the other side of the Atlantic, he belongs to our side too. Because nothing but the maturity and sophistication of the old world into which he was born could have bred in his imagination the particular ideals—the ideal of a patient perfection that he has lived with all his life—before he carried them there his ideals were quite foreign to the raw pioneering spirit of America. And yet no world but the new could have provided the industrial resources that allowed him to develop those ideals to the full.

In his buildings the characteristics of the old and the new worlds are thus indivisibly fused, but each has been lifted in the process to a level that neither could have attained alone.

PETER H. G. CHAMBERLIN, F.R.I.B.A.

I have one important thing which I should like to say to start with. As it is now becoming perhaps fashionable to employ foreign architects here, that he (Mies van der Rohe) may be commissioned by somebody in this country, because that would be the finest example that we could have. In fact, I would go a little further. Everybody in this room probably remembers the many controls from which we have suffered in the last twenty years of one sort or another, including all sorts of restrictions about the export of products from this country and imports to

Continued on page 709

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

WELSH ARCHITECTURE

The current issue of the R.I.B.A. Journal contains a preview of the exhibition, "A Country Builds", which is to be put on at the R.I.B.A. Conference, Cardiff, from June 10 to 13. It has been organized by the South Wales Institute of Architects. The exhibition, which will be shown at the City Hall, is divided historically into five parts: (1) Before 1780; (2) 1780-1940; (3) Today; (4) Tomorrow; (5) The work of the Welsh School of Architecture. The exhibition will be largely photographic, but section (4) will contain a number of models.

The B.B.C. Television Service is marking the occasion of the Conference by a half-hour programme on modern architecture in south and west Wales, with the title "News off the Board", and its Welsh Film Unit has for some weeks past been working on six buildings selected by Miss Elisabeth Beazley, A.R.I.B.A., as representing the best work being done in the area. The architects of the buildings will be interviewed by Gontran Goulden. Unfortunately, this programme is only to be broadcast from the B.B.C.'s Welsh TV stations, and is unlikely to be seen farther east than Swindon. It will, nevertheless, be the first occasion on which the R.I.B.A. Conference has received television publicity on its opening day.

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL, 1959

Publicity was unfortunately the keynote of the proceedings at the R.I.B.A. last week, when Professor Ludwig Mies van der Rohe received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture. The Henry Florence Hall was packed to suffocation, the suffocation being provided by the floodlights for three film cameras and the platform party, as the meeting progressed, looking more and more like boiled, or, perhaps, more accurately, grilled lobsters. I am sure that a film, presumably for TV, of the presentation of the R.G.M. is good for the R.I.B.A.'s public relations, but I very much hope that we shall not be subjected to this kind of glaring discomfort again. The whole atmosphere of the ceremony was ruined by it, and several of the speakers were, or appeared to be, affected.

It was very bad luck for Mies van de Rohe that he should have been chosen to star in the film, but one hopes that coming from the States it was not his first experience of modern publicity techniques. Please, no more.

The proceedings followed the usual pattern, with five short speeches in praise of the Gold Medalist. These were made by Sir William Holford, the Hon. Lionel Brett, Mr. Richard Llewelyn Davies, Professor J. M. Richards and Mr. Peter Chamberlin.

Their contributions made it clear that once Mies' search for truth, simplicity and quality has been stated, there is not a great deal that can be said. Only Mr. Chamberlin gave us any idea at all of the man by illuminating what he said with what might well have been apocryphal stories. Perhaps no more is known about him, for he certainly has the reputation of being a most modest and retiring person. This was borne out at the presentation, when the Professor was so deeply moved that he was unable to read his notes, but instead made a charming little speech of thanks. He dismissed the often-repeated question of "where do we go from here" as not valid, because architecture was, he said, essentially a thing of its times. One speaker described Mies' work as academic and classical, words normally used in these days in a pejorative sense. In reply, Mies said he has learned most from old buildings. When the proceedings were over everyone had to stay in their seats while more film was taken "for the record". I hope this particular record will never again be attempted, let alone broken.

In one respect, precedent was not followed at this presentation. It is normal for the Royal Gold Medalist to be escorted to the dais by two holders of the award. It could not be so this year, because they are all indisposed or abroad. Instead, Mies was escorted by two vice-presidents, past-presidents, it seems, also being in short supply.

BIG BEN, 100 YEARS OLD

My grandfather, when asked how he was, used to reply "Tuppenny, I've just struck one", which meant that he was extremely well. Big Ben, after striking several million times (someone doubtless will work it out, including the silences) in the past hundred years, can also be said to have "just struck one".

Today there will be a simple ceremony in celebration of his birthday, which is reckoned to be May 31. The speaker will present the M.o.W. with a wooden replica of a commemorative inscription. The inscription itself will later be carved on the north face of the Clock Tower, so as to be visible from Bridge Street.

An exhibition has been arranged as part of the birthday celebrations. It is to be held in the Jewel Tower, in Abingdon Street, and will show in sight and sound some of the events upon which Big Ben has looked down in the past hundred years. The exhibition will be open to the public from June 4 until the end of the summer. Tuesdays to Saturdays, 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Mondays 2 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Big Ben's birthday is further being celebrated by improved floodlighting of the Clock Tower. Although the name Big Ben is popularly given to the clock it belongs, in fact, to the hour bell. It does not much matter for in age they are twins.

CARAVANS

I suspect that there is a world of difference socially between the man who trails his caravan and the man who hires one from a purveyor of fixed caravans, even if both are parked on the same site. Admitting that there is much to be said from the user's point of view for both types, as a non-user I dislike both heartily. "Wheels for Freedom" is the name given to an International Caravan Exhibition to be held at Earls Court in September. Wheels for freedom to wreck the English countryside. Look at my picture. It is, I know, a rather special case, on the edge of a blasted heath in Norfolk, adjoining an American Air Force station, where several hundred civilian employees had to be accommodated at short notice. If you can imagine a more hideous way of doing it please write and tell me. The only good thing about this blot is that it has main drainage.

Near Saundersfoot, in West Wales, things are better managed. I expect there is no main drainage, but the caravans are disposed round the edges of smallish fields with high banks and hedges. Thus, divided up in a well-treed landscape, they are almost acceptable. Whenever my blood boils about caravan sites I remem-

ber one of the pleasantest week-ends I ever spent in a converted railway carriage (third class) near Selsey Bill. I would not deprive a single person of a second's enjoyment, but I still loathe caravans. I am happy to note that I am not alone. Writing in *The Observer*, Patience Gray asks: "Why are modern caravans so ubiquitous and so ugly in the landscape? Must they continue to creep about like 'White Slugs', impinging their hideous outline on the rural scene and settling in gruesome concatenations—creating a new kind of rural slum?"

"A caravan is a sort of modern dinosaur, or stationary incumbrance, a lumbering road-hog, a grotesque plea for adventure and romance, perhaps destined for extinction." I only have two comments on this admirable outburst. The first is that caravans may themselves be road-hogs, but many people who tow them try not to be. Secondly, I can see no prospect whatever of their extinction.

IAN McCALLUM, MUSEUM DIRECTOR

The United States is to have a museum in one of England's stately homes, and Mr. Ian McCallum is to leave his present post of executive editor of the *Architectural Review* to be its director. The museum, which will open in 1961, is to be housed at Claverton Manor, near Bath, designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. It will illustrate the development of the American decorative arts from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, by means of a series of furnished rooms. There will be separate displays of folk art and of primitive painting and sculpture. Lectures, seminars and special exhibitions will also be arranged, and a library of books, photographs and slides will be provided. It is intended that a visit to the American Museum and its gardens shall be a visit to America in miniature.

The money for the museum is being provided by the Halcyon Foundation of New York. In his position as director, Mr. McCallum will pay regular visits to the U.S. (lucky chap!). Congratulations, sir! and commisserations to the *Architectural Review* on losing a distinguished editor.

ABNER

ROYAL GOLD MEDAL PRESENTATION

Continued from page 707

us. It is a great pity that we cannot somehow make it necessary for Mr. Mies van der Rohe to apply for an export licence for his gold medal and make it a condition that it is only forthcoming provided he accepts a commission in this country!

I can only comment on some of the qualities of his work which I have particularly admired and which have made most impression on me. I will start by making reference to a remark he made when I was four years old, which was that the object of architecture is to "create form out of the nature of our tasks with the methods of our time". It is beautifully, succinctly expressed and to my mind is an exact starting point for architecture.

I suppose, as an artist pure and simple, his development of ideas about the control of space most easily come to mind. I have particularly in mind the examples which one or two people have already referred to, such as the Barcelona pavilion, the Tugenhadt house and his court houses. I do not know whether it was coincidence that the one which has made so much impression upon us should have been an exhibition pavilion and thus no longer extant; but many architects have, of course, been less inhibited in the development of their ideas in buildings which have no permanent intention. But certainly if, as I believe, the object of architecture is to control space, to encompass human activity, I do not think anybody has ever revealed to me as much as Mies van der Rohe.

Secondly, of course, he is to my mind a great master builder, and, again, the art of architecture begins in building. It is the art of building, a theme on which Professor Richards has elaborated. Certainly, in his Lake Shore Drive apartment buildings and in the Seagram Building—both of which are basically the assembly of many relatively small volumes—I do not think one can possibly do better than apply St. Augustine's comment that their beauty lies in the splendour of their truth.

Another quality to which he certainly opened my eyes was the true character of and the way to use synthetic materials as opposed to the traditional materials such as stone, timber and brick. I have in mind particularly concrete, glass and steel. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, there are a number of steel-framed buildings which have been put up in this country which, obviously, would never have been built without his example. That is not to say that they are good, but they perhaps try a little bit and they would never have been attempted if he had not revealed to us what in fact could be done with steel and glass.

On a slightly lighter note, he is the only architect I know of who succeeded in persuading a client of his to build a full-scale mock-up of a building before the actual building was erected. I believe that after that, the building was not built! How many of us, though, when any building is completed, wish that it could be pulled down and started again. It is an excellent principle to follow if any clients in the audience can rise to that.

The particular quality in the world or the time we live in at the moment that I so admire in him is his complete fearlessness of the charge of being inhuman. His work completely transcends the comfortable, or, I think, as Giedeon once said, the cosy. He never attempts to apply any frill of any sort at all. I suppose, again, that it comes back to the point that he accepts reason as the starting point of all human activity, particularly in the arts.

I expect you are all familiar with the rather waggish remark of the well-known art critic when he first saw the Seagram building. He is reputed to have stopped in his tracks and to have said, "I have never seen more of less". I would like to conclude by saying that for my part, as I said at the beginning, I wish that we could have more of Mies and less of others.

NEWS

Truscon Scholarships Awarded

The 1959 Truscon travelling scholarships have been awarded to Peter Whiteley, A.A.DIP.(HONS.)., A.R.I.B.A., and to D. F. Smith, B.E. Mr. Whiteley is in private practice, lectures at the Hammersmith College of Art and Building, and writes for architectural magazines. Mr. Smith is an engineer in Truscon's Liverpool office. Each scholarship is valued at £125 and is intended for a three weeks' continental tour for a joint study of concrete work with particular reference to collaboration between architect and engineer.

A.B.M. Design Finalists

Three finalists have been named in the design competition for ceramic sanitaryware, sponsored by Associated Builders' Merchants Limited. They are: L. Daniels, DIP.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., Hanley School of Architecture, Stoke-on-Trent; John V. Sharp, A.A.DIP., A.R.I.B.A., DES.R.C.A., London; and Gordon H. Taylor, Wolverhampton. The production of prototypes will begin after the preparation of further drawings and the final award of prizes, first, second and third, will then be made.

Rayburn Design Competition

Winners of the Allied Ironfounders' competition for the design of a Rayburn appliance are: first, £100, Mr. G. Fawcett, Newcastle upon Tyne (employed by Henry Moat & Son Ltd.); second, £50, Mr. L. Short, Worthing (William Dibben & Son Ltd.); third, £25, Mr. R. Collison, Rochdale (Till & Kennedy Ltd., Manchester). There was a second section of the competition for ideas on selling appliances.

T.D.A. Annual Report

The Timber Development Association gave design assistance to 8,936 applicants and prepared and submitted special designs for 133 projects during the past year, it is recorded in the association's annual report, published last Wednesday.

The association also sponsored 60 courses attended by 1,657 students, continued or instituted research on 43 projects, made 3,393 loans of books, references and lantern slides and supplied films for 613 showings. It worked on 69 committees concerned with building regulations and standards, organized a competition for wooden office furniture, conducted detailed investigation in four fields of wood utilisation, carried out 389 inspections, tests and investigations for industry, made six visits to other countries to study timber utilization and supplied 1,344 wall maps and charts as teaching aids.

The cost of this and other services was: research 5s 5d, public relations 6s 2d, advisory and education 8s 5d, in each £1 of the contributions made by the timber trade.

The report, which is well set out and illustrated, indicates clearly how the association continues to foster the use of timber in building. Single copies are available free from the T.D.A., 21 College Hill, London, E.C.4, and additional copies are 5s, post free.

AA Headquarters Completed

An enlarged headquarters for the Automobile Association, at Fanum House, Leicester Square, has been completed and is now in operation. The building now occupies the entire island site where the association first took a small suite of offices 50 years ago. The extension—a steel-framed structure with reinforced concrete hollow tile floors—has been faced in Portland stone on all elevations to preserve the architectural style of the original building and follows the original design of the late Andrew Mather, A.R.I.B.A., assisted by Leonard Allen, F.I.A.A., who has been responsible for the final completion. A basement car-park to accommodate 25 A.A. service vehicles contains a turntable to enable goods vehicles to drive into the loading bay without turning in the street. Consultant architect, Gordon Jeeves, M.C., F.R.I.B.A.; quantity surveyor, Kenneth F. Spicer, F.I.A.S., F.I.Q.S.; structural engineer, G. P. Manning, M.ENG., M.I.C.E.; consultant electrical engineers, Barlow, Leslie & Coombs; general contractors, Leslie & Co. Ltd.; specialist contractor, Haskins. The cost of the building was just under £1 million. Work began on October 1, 1956.

R.I.C.S. Examination Prizes

Prizes in the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors held in the spring have been awarded as follows: Penfold silver medal, W. M. Whetter, London; special prize, J. N. Tong, Enfield, Middlesex; Robert Irwin Barr prize, C. C. Neasham, Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland. Of the 1,848 candidates 765 have been successful.

New Engineering Officer at the C.o.I.D.

The Council of Industrial Design has appointed Mr. W. H. Mayall as industrial officer for the engineering industries in succession to Mr. L. A. Grosbard, who has joined Mullard Ltd. Mr. Mayall will develop suggestions, made at the recent Engineering Design Conference in Birmingham, for the closer co-operation of the engineering industries and industrial designers. He was formally project engineer and later mechanical engineer to Tiltman Langley Ltd.

Survey of Unfit Houses in Northern Ireland

Of a total of 376,324 houses in Northern Ireland, 53,722 are non-repairable. These figures are given in a Command Paper which summarizes a housing survey carried out by local authorities in Northern Ireland and the proposals of local authorities for dealing with unfit houses.

Monuments Boards' Reports

The fifth annual reports of the Ancient Monuments Boards for England, Scotland and Wales have been published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s). During the past year 336 monuments were recommended for scheduling: 236 in England, 62 in Scotland, and 38 in Wales. The total number of scheduled monuments in each country on December 31, 1958, was: England, 6,333; Scotland, 2,066; Wales, 1,870. The Board for England estimates that, if its recommended policy is carried out, there will, eventually, be a total of 15,000 scheduled monuments in the country, though it may take 30 years to complete this programme with the number of staff now available. Following last year's successful restoration work at Stonehenge, the Board has turned its attention to nearby Avebury, which has been described as the most important prehistoric stone circle in England.

Coming Events

Council for Visual Education

June 4 at 3 p.m. Annual meeting. "Civic Responsibility", by John Gloag, HON.A.R.I.B.A. At the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors

June 8. Annual general meeting to receive the report of the council for 1958-59. At 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, S.W.1.

Building Plant Exhibition

June 16-17, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. At Greenford, Middlesex (within two minutes' walk of Greenford (Central Line) Station, and half a mile north of Western Avenue, A40).

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

June 11 at 6.15 p.m. "Kendleston", by the Viscount Scarsdale, T.D. At the Victoria and Albert Museum. Tickets from the Secretary, 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

THE ARCHITECT and Building News, 3 June 1959

THE LIVING TOWN

Replanning and Renewal

Report of a Symposium which took place at the R.I.B.A., last Friday, introduced by the president, Basil Spence and under the chairmanship of Sir William Holford. Those taking part were: P. E. A. Johnson-Marshall, Arthur G. Ling, D. E. Percival, P. Chamberlin, Sir Hugh Casson, Robert H. Matthew, Richard Edmonds, Hubert Bennett and the Hon. Lionel Brett

THIS must have been one of the most successful symposia ever held at the R.I.B.A. The speakers (and delegates) apart from representing a glittering array of town planning talent had the virtue of covering the national field very effectively. There was not one single squeak from the Ministry, however, perhaps understandably in the circumstances. One had the feeling that if ever a conference could pull us out of our planning doldrums this was it.

The proceedings opened with an appeal by the president for unity between the professions. He said that rebuilding our towns could only be done by a real team effort combined with inspired leadership and that we could only hope for success if we won over the general public by producing practical proposals which they would understand and wish to see carried out.

Sir William Holford said that "the Living Town" could so easily become a dying town, "a place of social indifference at the end of a tedious long journey to work." This was a critical period in the life of a city as an organism. Its social attraction was no longer a sufficient magnet and the cost of redevelopment in the centre was much greater than on the outskirts. If we did not take the initiative cities would go into a decline.

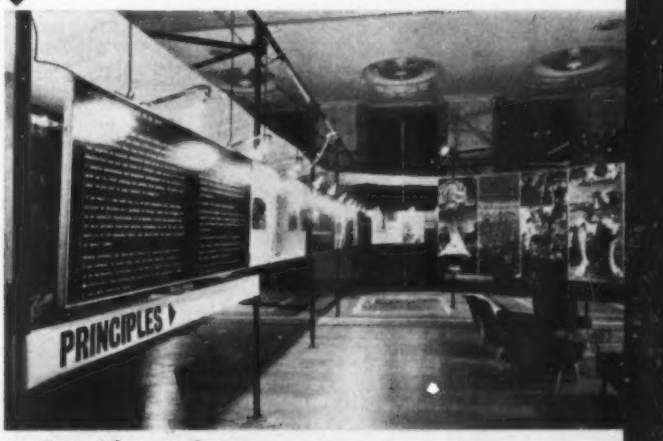
Mr. Percy Johnson-Marshall then started the proceedings proper by repeating his recent inimitable historical summary of town planning (but using only two projectors).

Relaxed and receptive the delegates then settled down to hear Mr. Ling tell once more the almost legendary story of how planning came to Coventry; of how Donald Gibson, the city architect, but not yet the planning officer, had supported an enthusiastic but quite unofficial exercise in replanning the City Centre; of how the City Council were interested but unconvinced; of how the bombers came; of how . . . but we can all see the end of the story. The centre is now approaching completion. It had reverted to a wholly pedestrian enclave and Mr. Ling believed that the pedestrian area would eventually be extended towards the cathedral. It was intended to introduce some residential blocks into the Centre to make it more lively in the evenings and at the weekends.

Mr. Ling said that however successful Coventry had been in the Centre and the outer neighbourhoods, there was a twilight zone in between where progress had been very slow indeed. At the present rate of progress it would take 577 years to complete the two inner neighbourhoods. There would soon be no more unfit properties and all new housing would be without subsidy. Furthermore the few slum-clearance areas which remained did not give large enough sites for comprehensive development. He was very anxious about this apparently insoluble problem not only because he wanted to tidy up these areas but because he felt that the Green Belt would only remain safe if development was directed inwards.

The Government had a perfect instrument of policy if they wanted to use it. Housing subsidies could be varied by ministerial direction without the necessity for any new legislation. At present they only applied to slums and overspill but there was nothing to prevent the Minister extending them to all areas of comprehensive development and make them apply to private developers as well as local authorities. This was common practice in Europe and America.

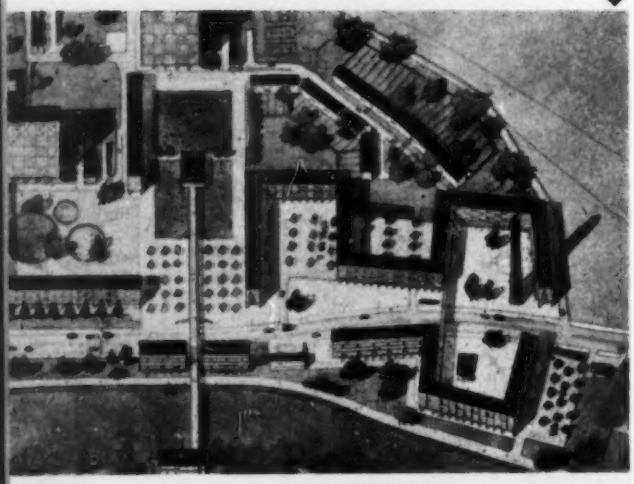
Two views of the SPUR Exhibition



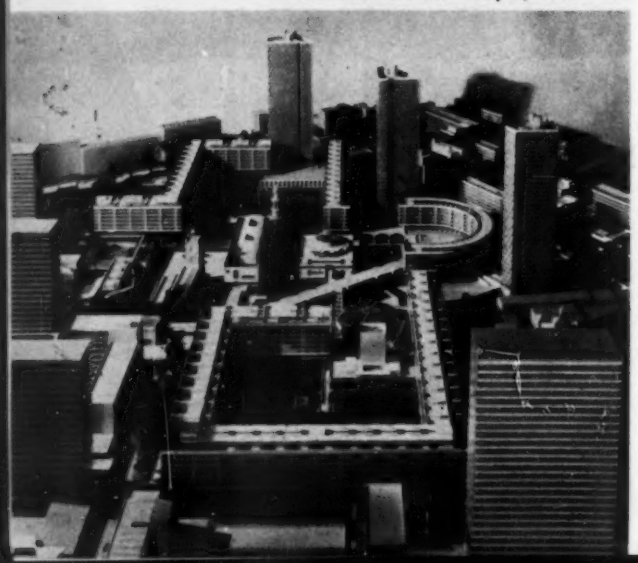
Central Square, Coventry

THE LIVING TOWN

Elephant and Castle
Waterworks area of Brentford scheme



Barbican scheme. City of London



This proposal was very well received by the conference and several speakers commented on it subsequently.

Mr. Ling went on to say that it might be feasible to form private development agencies who would work over a period of years in a particular town or towns. He felt that it was most uncivilized to sell redevelopment areas to the highest bidder.

Local authorities needed far more assistance from the Minister. New Joint Development Teams should be formed to investigate actual examples of areas needing redevelopment so that the policy principles could be worked out. The Ministry would then be in a position to give authoritative guidance on Urban Renewal based on actual experience.

Mr. Percival followed and spoke of his experiences at Norwich. He confirmed Mr. Ling's point about the difficulty and high cost of small slum clearance sites and said that his Authority was landlord to two-fifths of the entire population of Norwich. Most of their houses on the outskirts had three bedrooms and, now that the children had grown up, many were under occupied. So were the schools after an initial period of overcrowding. It was vital that every neighbourhood should have a properly balanced structure of housing sizes.

The rate of rebuilding in the City Centre was so slow that it was difficult to secure substantial remodelling of the urban pattern on redevelopment. However it was generally possible by negotiation to secure a considerable degree of good-neighbourliness.

The "Magdalen Street Experiment" of tidying up and repainting an old street under the auspices of the Civic Trust has been very successful both visually and as an example of successful co-operation between local authority and private enterprise.

Mr. Peter Chamberlin described the new Barbican scheme as an ambitious attempt on the part of the City Corporation to reverse the trend of centuries and bring population back to the City. The scheme was integrated with the Martin-Mealand plan for the office area to the south and east and both shared a scheme of pedestrian ways twenty feet above street level. A third of a mile of railway was to be covered over and much of the existing obsolete road pattern scrapped. The scheme would include a small theatre, a swimming bath, tennis courts and the Trinity College of Music.

In preparing the scheme it had been necessary to work not only with the City Corporation with its numerous committees but with the L.C.C. as Planning Authority and a host of statutory undertakers. Things had been made much easier by the fact that the City Corporation had formed a special committee—the Barbican Committee to co-ordinate their other committees and had also appointed technical consultants at an early stage.

He felt that there was a general lesson to be learnt here. Even when the difficulty of a patchwork quilt of property boundaries had been solved, as in this case, by the compulsory acquisition of the whole area, the same problem might arise in another form if the sectional interests of the local authority committees were not themselves co-ordinated to secure the best solution in the interests of the community as a whole. It is interesting to note that a very similar point had been made previously by Mr. Percival on the question of different committees "passing the buck" when it came to paying for a parkway open space.

Where entirely new problems were thrown up, as at the Barbican, he felt that an architect, by virtue of his professional training, was well fitted to think things out from first principles. Radical solutions to new problems should be examined seriously and tried out as experiments. There would always be an element of risk in this and it should be possible to devise a new form of insurance to cover the risk to the particular Authority initiating the experiment. If this were done with ministerial approval he felt that many authorities would be bolder in their approach.

Sir William Holford, in concluding the morning session, referred to the "package bid" method of securing the redevelopment of areas, such as the centre of Cambridge, by tenders from private developers. He said that although this was obviously a most useful new technique it should be put above reproach in that the accepted tender and scheme should be the one which was clearly of the greatest value to the city from a long-term point of view. This point was taken up later in the day by other speakers, in particular Mr. Wade, who said that the scheme finally chosen at Cambridge was only the fourth best financially, but had been chosen as being the most satisfactory in other respects, whereupon Sir William suggested that schemes of this kind should be considered in two stages, the first being for an overall plan and financial offer, from which a short list of tenderers could be chosen to produce final detailed schemes.

* * *

Sir Hugh Casson gave us a sparkling introduction in the afternoon which was so evanescent that it is quite impossible to reduce it adequately to a few words on paper. He started by quoting from Sansovino, whose opinion it was that towns should be designed "for the convenience and satisfaction of those who live in them and to the great surprise of strangers", and from this he went on to plead for individuality and "made to measure" solutions rather than unified conceptions like Brazilia and Chandigarh. He wanted not so much a master plan as a lot of little plans because it was from many small improvements that a city's re-creation can best, most quickly and most economically be attained.

He said that town improvement was a job for all of us—elected members and the informed citizen as well as the technician. The principles he would adopt were: re-learn to use the eye by walking round the town until one knew it as well as one's own garden or living room; avoid arguments about taste and keep the character of the town true to itself; take particular care with the approaches by rail and road and in those central places which are the magnets and where the heart of the city can be felt to beat.

Professor Robert H. Matthew started by quoting from an address to Congress made by President Eisenhower in 1954, on the subject of Urban Renewal.

"The main elements of the attack on blighted areas should include: First: prevention of the spread of blight into good areas through strict enforcement of housing and neighbourhood standards and strict occupancy controls;

"Second: Rehabilitation of salvable areas, turning them into sound, healthy neighbourhoods by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks and playgrounds, reorganizing streets and traffic, and by facilitating rehabilitation of deteriorated structures;

"Third: Clearance and redevelopment of non-salvable slums."

In this country, unfortunately, we only did the last of these.

Professor Matthew went on to plead for a more effective lead from the Government and deplored the steady retreat from planning during the last fifteen years. There is no national plan: the drift south still goes on; the Minister of Transport "by concentrating its resources on motorway systems based on London seems

Points for Action

- *Urban renewal needs a team effort with inspired leadership. (The president)*
  Action by SPUR
- *There should be more positive and concrete proposals with the fullest publicity. (The president)*
  Action by SPUR and Local Authorities
- *Housing subsidies should be made available for all housing in Areas of Comprehensive Development and should go to private developers as well as to Local Authorities. (Arthur Ling)*
  Action by the Minister of Housing and Local Government
- *Private Development Agencies should be formed to operate in a particular town over a period of years. (Arthur Ling)*
  Action by Development Consortiums
- *Joint Development Teams should be set up by the Minister to co-operate with Local Authorities in order to derive principles of policy from actual examples. (Arthur Ling)*
  Action by the Minister of Housing and Local Government
- *The Norwich Experiment should be extended. (D. E. Percival)*
  Action by the Civic Trust and Local Authorities
- *Co-ordinating Committees should be set up to avoid the clash of sectional interests. (Peter Chamberlin)*
  Action by Local Authorities
- *Radical solutions should be given a fair trial. (Peter Chamberlin)*
  Action by Local Authorities and SPUR
- *A new form of insurance should be worked out to cover the possibility of financial loss. (Peter Chamberlin)*
  Action by SPUR and Lloyds
- *"Package bids" should be assessed on their greatest long-term advantage to the city concerned. (Sir William Holford)*
  Action by Local Authorities and Development Consortiums
- *The motorway system should not be so concentrated on London. (Robert Matthew)*
  Action by the Minister of Transport
- *There should be a National and Regional Planning Framework. (Robert Matthew)*
  Action by the Minister of Housing and Local Government
- *Universities should set up new Departments of Urban Renewal. (Robert Matthew)*
  Action by Universities
- *Motorways should be part of a considered plan for Urban Renewal. (Robert Matthew)*
  Action by the Ministers of Transport and Housing and Local Government
- *Urban Renewal should be carried out by Planning Authorities who are responsible both for the Development Plan and its practical implementation. (Richard Edmonds)*
  Action by Royal Commissions on Local Government
- *Local Authorities should set an example to private developers and encourage and support their technicians. (Richard Edmonds)*
  Action by Local Authorities
- *Planning should be on a regional basis. (Hubert Bennett)*
  Action by Royal Commissions on Local Government
- *Motor traffic and pedestrians should be completely separated (Hubert Bennett)*
  Action by Local Authorities
- *New Town Organizations should be expanded to cover Urban Renewal Areas. (Michael Dower)*
  Action by Royal Commissions on Local Government and Minister of Housing and Local Government
- *Local Authorities should set up widely based Special Reconstruction Committees. (Hon. Lionel Brett)*
  Action by Local Authorities

THE LIVING TOWN

Hell-bent on increasing the attractive power of the Metropolitan area; the central group of technicians—the brains behind Government planning policy—had been dispersed, and since the publication of the Central Areas Handbook in 1947 there had been little or nothing from the Ministry; planning had vanished at Regional level".

This lack of a wider framework might not matter for some of the smaller more prosperous towns, such as Cambridge or the coastal resorts, but for the majority of the industrial towns it is catastrophic. Manchester is still looking for somewhere to put its overspill and so is Glasgow. Some of the smaller industrial towns are almost ready to crumble away. Private enterprise is not attracted; the normal resources of the local authority are entirely inadequate and there is no sign of any special funds from the Treasury.

To talk about urban renewal in these circumstances is surely unrealistic.

Sir Robert then cheered up slightly and made a very useful suggestion: that each of the 28 universities in the country should set up a department of urban renewal with programmes of research co-ordinated to avoid overlapping. Each should have a redevelopment area to work out in detail as a demonstration and experiment. Such a scheme would need the guidance of a new ministerial central research and development group on urban redevelopment.

Finally, Sir Robert asked rather rhetorically if the considerable road programme would be part of a considered plan for urban renewal and said that the absence of a co-ordinating Ministry of Planning with adequate powers might well be disastrous.

Mr. Richard Edmonds, who spoke after tea, is of course the chairman of the L.C.C. Town Planning Committee and has had unrivalled experience of the practical difficulties under present-day conditions of putting into effect the kind of comprehensive urban renewal which the conference had in mind. He said that whatever the Royal Commission on London Government might think, it was his conviction that positive urban renewal must be based on a planning authority which was responsible both for the development plan and its practical implementation, including both day-to-day development and major projects such as roads, parks and schools.

The Ministry of Transport's suggestion that major roads should be freed from planning control made him shudder to think of the consequences if great motor roads were allowed to cut like knives through the hearts of built-up neighbourhoods. In London the Town Planning Committee was also responsible for main road construction and it was his conviction that planning and roads should go hand in hand.

He saw the lected councils as the patrons of the arts and sciences as the Medicis were in Florence. At the Elephant and Castle the L.C.C. was carrying out a major road reconstruction as part of a comprehensive scheme for the whole surrounding area. It believed that its responsibility did not end there and it was setting the tone of the whole redevelopment by itself building on two of the principal sites. In doing so it was aiming at the highest quality of design and surface finish and intended in so doing to set a standard for private developers.

In considering private development at the Elephant, the council did not accept the highest tender but chose the scheme which it considered would give the best architectural result. It wanted to set a standard for the future and he felt it was up to the elected representatives to encourage and suport the enthusiasm of their technicians.

Mr. Hubert Bennett was the last speaker. He deplored the lack of regional planning covering the real conurbations and said that he had just come back from Poland where the plans for the larger towns, such as Katowice and Danzig, were prepared on a regional basis, taking into account, and planning for, the whole of the hinterland.

He then showed a number of aerial photographs of recent town development in Venezuela, showing the disastrous effects of major motor ways cutting through the hearts of towns. The centres were virtually non-existent and the towns were reduced to a huddle of buildings crouching between enormous highways—all the mistakes of last century's railway development repeated again. He pleaded for the complete separation at different levels of road traffic and pedestrians.

There was a full discussion. Mr. Michael Dower suggested that the experience of New Town organizations should be used on what was a very similar type of project and that the Development Corporations should be extended to cover both the exporting and receiving ends.

Mr. Max Lock described his plan for Sevenoaks where the U.D.C. have initiated a scheme. He said that much of the success of the proposals and the wide degree of acceptance which they had had in the town sprang from the extensive local consultations which had taken place. They had taken the inhabitants into their confidence and as a result there was a feeling of local pride in the scheme. Other speakers stressed the importance of consultation and publicity, including Mr. Walter Bor, who also said that however clever and imaginative we were, we still needed much more money if we were to completely redevelop central areas. He gave Stepney as an example where it was apparently too expensive to acquire the main road frontages so that much of the new development was hidden behind old buildings.

The Hon. Lionel Brett summed up quickly and efficiently. He said we had an individual responsibility to put right the damage which uncontrolled industrial expansion had caused; that local authorities had a duty to set an example in the quality of their own development; that imaginative driving force at the centre of administration could be very infectious; and that we should hope that the new local government boundaries would make sense as planning areas. Finally he said that the best way to get Urban Renewal started would be for every local authority to set up a special reconstruction committee with a wide representation of interests and individuals co-opted from outside the council, and having done so to provide themselves with a planner of real imagination and power of leadership.

"Better Towns For Better Living"

This is the title of an exhibition put on by SPUR to help the symposium. The theme of the exhibition is the virtues and vices of modern cities and the exciting possibilities that exist in the future. SPUR believes that if things are allowed to slide the whole country may become Subtopia—"a deadly monotonous and dangerous environment for our children to grow up in; rotting and rotten city centres; collapsed urban land values and no open country to escape to." It advocates:

1. New towns within cities to use the land at present going to waste and save further inroads into the countryside.
2. A national urban renewal research organization.
3. Reconstruction committees in every city and town and inter-professional planning teams.
4. Government-sponsored Urban Renewal Pilot Projects to demonstrate the investment value of comprehensive development.
5. Multi-level circulation.

The exhibition, which is on view at the R.I.B.A. until Saturday, June 6, was organized by SPUR (designer, Christof Bon) and sponsored by the Housing Centre, the R.I.B.A., the Civic Trust, the T.P.I. and a number of leading firms in the building industry.

It is mounted on standard flush doors, supported on steel scaffolding and has been designed to travel easily. It can be contracted to about half its present size if necessary and additional material can and will be incorporated as it becomes available. In addition it is to be photographed so as to be available as a film strip.

reported by GORDON LOGIE

Vertical emphasis of the Camden Square elevations, to echo the existing houses

Photos: COLIN WESTWOOD

HOUSING SCHEME, CAMDEN SQUARE

Architects: J. M. AUSTIN-SMITH AND PARTNERS
Assistants in Charge:
P. C. HARRISON, P. WALLER AND P. C. SAINSBURY
Quantity Surveyors: WOOD & WEIR

THIS housing scheme at Camden Square, Camden Town, was designed for St. Pancras Borough Council and replaces middle and upper class Victorian houses by working class houses and flats. Town planning required the general character of Camden Square to be maintained, and this has been achieved as far as the change in the type of development would permit. The architects' sketches show the principal features of the square prior to redevelopment, and their counterpart in the new scheme.

The scheme is planned around a small green, with mixed types of accommodation and contrasting heights of blocks. Elevations to the flats facing Camden Square are designed with a vertical emphasis to echo the tall semi-detached character of the existing properties. On the west side of the site away from the square an opportunity was taken by the architects to follow the original pattern of development, where they have produced a row of terraced houses with mews-garden entrances of quite striking character. A noteworthy feature in the planning of the flats is the introduction of a brightly lit lounge-hall communicating with a spacious recessed balcony, which provides a focal point for the activities of the family, and does much to remove the antithesis between house-dwelling and flat-dwelling.

Layout

The site area is 1·83 acres, with a permissable density of 100 persons to the acre. Fifty dwellings were required, ranging from bed-sitting room to four-bedroom accommodation. Town planning required the building heights and general character of the square to be maintained. It was decided to do this by placing

Victorian houses previously existing

Previous restricted view of the square

The south side of block F, at the corner of Camden Mews.

Previous semi-detatched houses

Lower end of the green. To the left are the terraced houses

four-storey blocks, containing two- and three-bedroom units, stepped to the contours to maintain the visual build-up of the square. The top block at the corner of Cantelowes Road was set back to open up the approach to the square. In order to maintain the character of the mews, the four-bedroom units, for people with large families, were designed as terrace houses and planned to have a back entrance off the mews, with garden walls of secondhand stock bricks to marry in with the existing.

The fronts of these houses and the entrances of the blocks of flats face on to a central "green" sloping to the south, which is terminated by a three-storey block containing two-bedroom units with bed-sitting rooms on the ground floor. The two-storey block along Cantelowes Road containing bedroom flats is designed as a low block in contrast to the four-storey buildings.

Planning

The hall of each flat opens out on to a well-lit area adjacent to a recessed balcony. This space can be used in a number of ways, either as a dining area or a children's play space, and is virtually an extra room to the flat. At the rear is a service balcony, and refuse chute serving two units.

The terrace houses are designed as individual units linked by the stores on the ground floor and by the fourth bedroom over.

Construction

The blocks of flats are all designed with load bearing brick cross walls on concrete strip foundations. The floors are of prestressed concrete spanning various lengths up to 19ft 6in. The roof is 10 degree pitch, constructed of 11in by 2½in timbers spanning between the brick cross walls, with plaster board ceilings following the slope of the roof. This method, in spite of the large section timbers, was found to use less timber than the more traditional trusses. The roof is covered with Stramit, finished with asbestos-based roofing felt. The staircases are of reinforced concrete. The houses are of traditional brick construction with an inner leaf of Broad Acheson Blocks. First floors are timber, and timber roof trusses are covered with Double Roman Interlocking tiles. Brick facings are sand-faced Primrose wirecuts, L.B.C. Golden Buffs and Uxbridge Flints Windows throughout are timber side hung casements, with adjustable Greenwood Airvac ventilators. Deep reveals are rendered externally and painted white. Flooring, mastic tiles in bathroom, kitchen, living room and hall: screed in bedrooms to allow tenants their own choice of finish. Bedrooms have built-in cupboards.

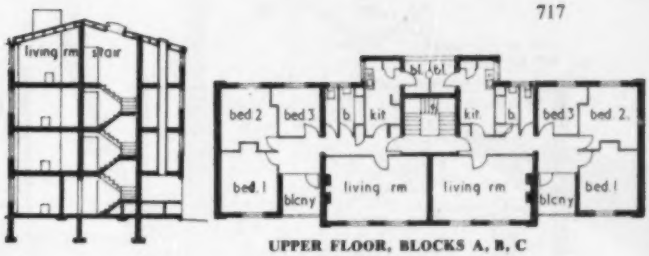
HOUSING, CAMDEN SQUARE

Services

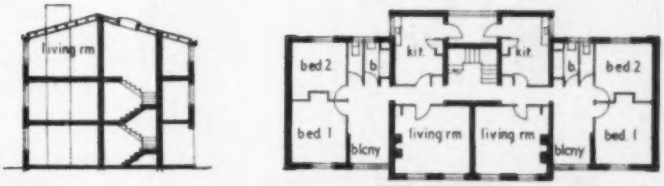
Hot water is provided by a Parkray fire connected to a Dublo tank in the linen cupboard. Immersion heaters for summer use or, alternatively, point for local gas water heaters.

Cost

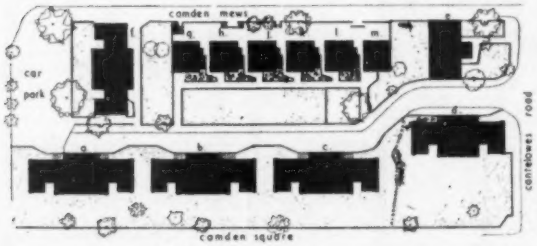
The contract figure was £105,397. Average cost per dwelling: £1,862 5s. Average net area per dwelling: 844 sq ft. Cost per sq ft: 43s 1¼d. Cost per cu ft: 3s 6d. Date of tender: June, 1956.

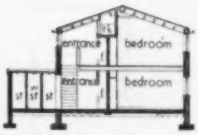


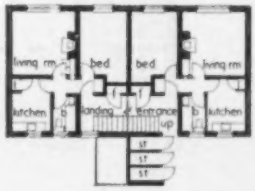
UPPER FLOOR, BLOCKS A, B, C
(FOUR STOREY)



UPPER FLOOR, BLOCKS D & F
(D : FOUR-STOREY) (F : THREE-STOREY)

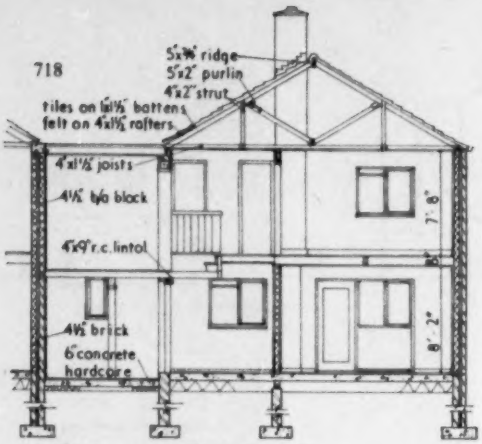






BLOCK E
(TWO-STOREY)
SCALE :
1 IN=32 FT

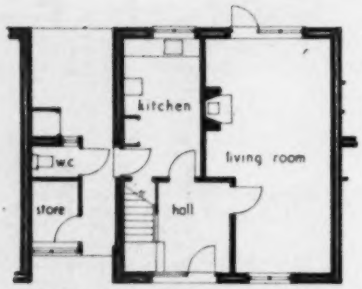
View south toward Block F

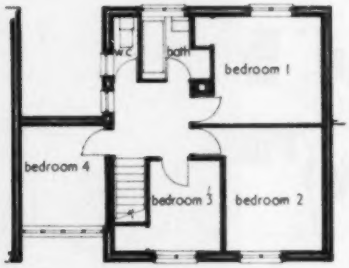


SECTION. SCALE : 1 IN=12 FT

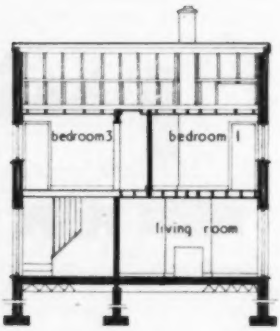
Mews entrance to the houses

Camden Mews as it existed





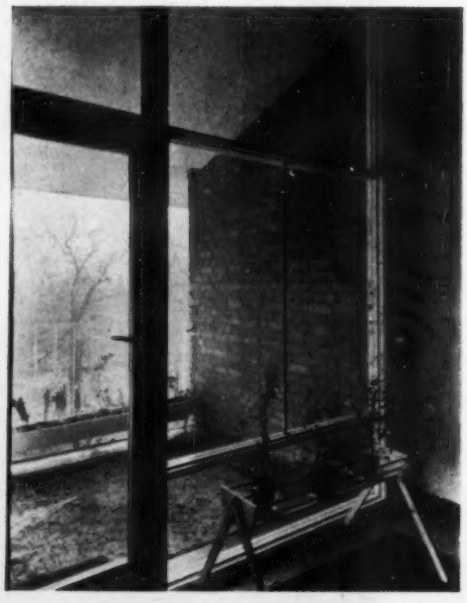
TERRACED HOUSES G TO M SCALE : 1 IN=16 FT



General Contractor :
ROWLEY BROS. LTD.

Sub-contractors and suppliers :
Balustrading: B. Finch & Co. Ltd. *Bricks:* Sydney A. Hunter Ltd. *Concrete Floors and Insitu Work:* Cawood Wharton & Co. Ltd. *Concrete Gutters and Linings:* Finlock Gutters Ltd. *"Dublotanks" Sanitary Ware, Toilet-roll Holders, Stoves:* Ashley Brandon (Kensington) Ltd. *Electrical Installation:* Buchanan & Curwen Ltd. *Floor Tiles:* Marley Tile Co. Ltd. *Gas Services:* North Thames Gas Board. *Ironmongery, Curtain Railway:* H. & C. Davis & Co. Ltd. *Main Service Connections:* Metropolitan Water Board. *Multiflor Refuse Disposal System:* Broads Manufacturing Co. Ltd. *Nameplates, Numberplates:* Supersine Co. Ltd. *Paint:* T. & W. Farmiloe Ltd. *Skylights:* The Velux Co. Ltd. *Ventilators & Louvred Panels:* Colt Ventilation Ltd. *Window Ventilators:* Greenwood's & Airvac Ventilating Co. Ltd.

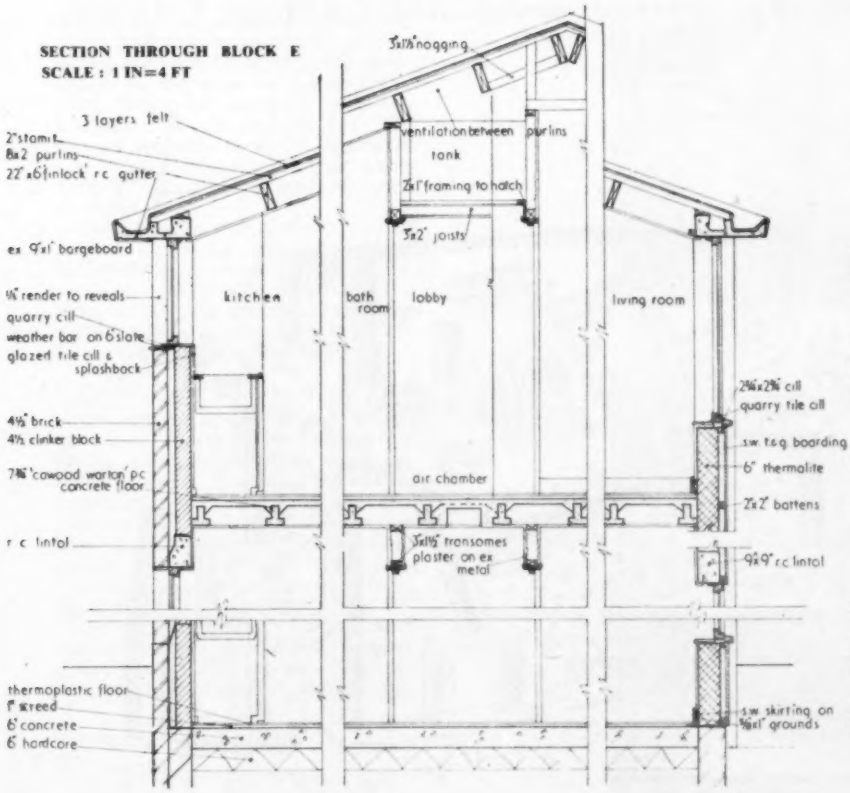
Lounge-hall and balcony of a flat



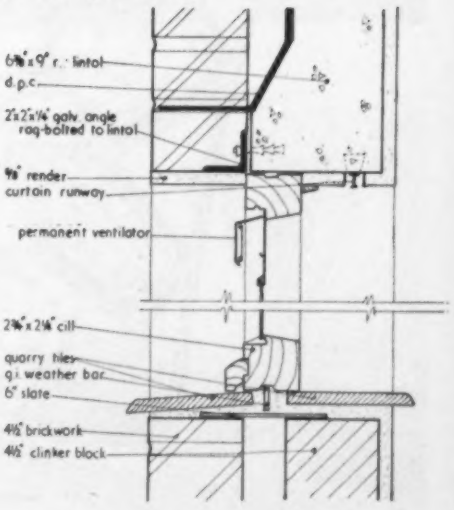
Front elevation of the terraced houses facing the internal green. Rear entrances are provided from Camden Mews.

HOUSING, CAMDEN SQUARE

SECTION THROUGH BLOCK E
SCALE : 1 IN=4 FT

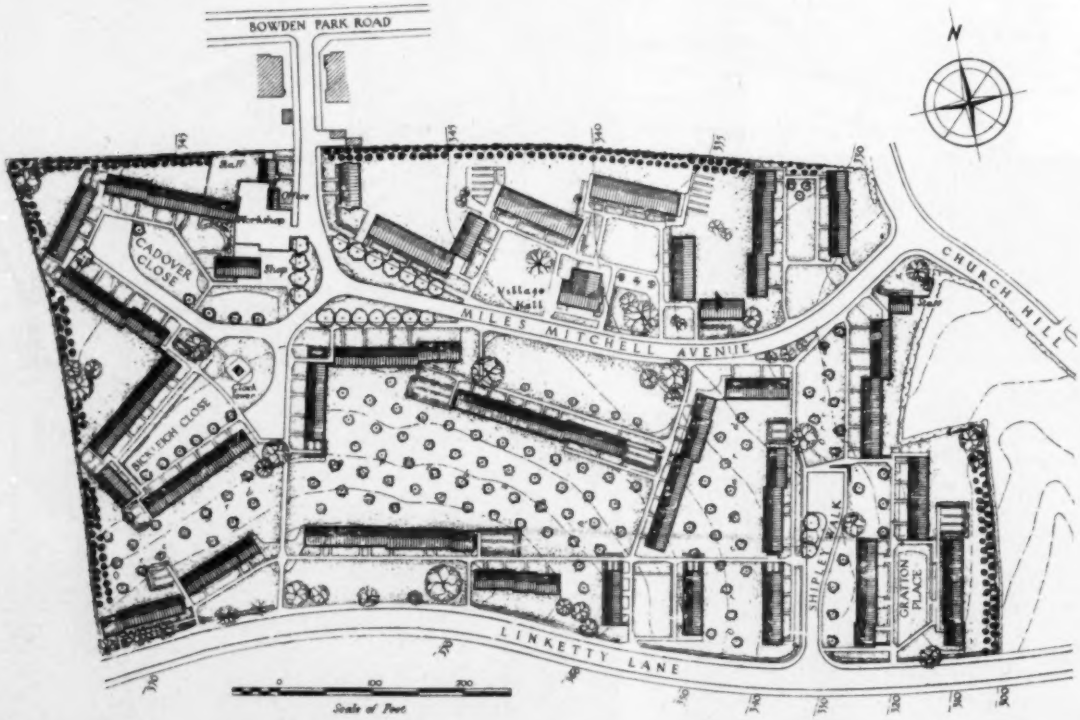


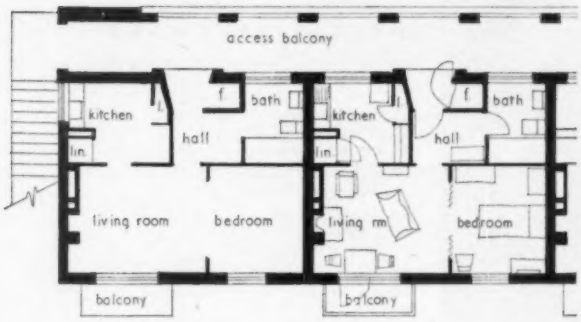
TYPICAL WINDOW
SCALE : 1½ IN=1 FT

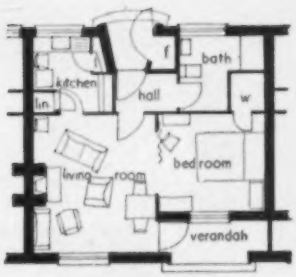


THE MILES MITCHELL VILLAGE, PLYMOUTH

Architects: LOUIS DE SOISSONS, PEACOCK, HODGES, ROBERTSON & FRASER
Supervising Architect: RICHARD FRASER. Architect in Charge: B. A. SEARLE



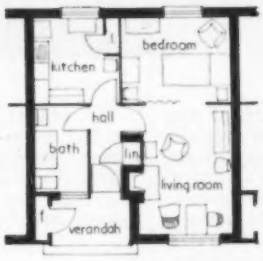




TWO-PERSON HOUSES

TWO-STOREY FLATS
SCALE : 1 IN=16 FT

ONE-PERSON HOUSES



THE Miles Mitchell Village at Crown Hill, Plymouth, was built for a community of old people, under the benefaction of the Sutton Dwellings Trust. The trust was founded in 1900 as a result of the will of W. R. Sutton, who bequeathed a sum of one and a half million pounds to provide model low-rented dwellings for occupation by the poor of London and other "towns and populous places" in England. By the end of 1957 the trustees had developed 24 estates in London, the Midlands and north country, providing a total of 8,066 dwellings.

The village is named after a former trustee, Sir Miles Mitchell, and is the outcome of a special study of the needs of old people, made by the trustees of the Sutton Dwellings Trust, under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Forber, K.C.B., C.B.E.

The houses are arranged in cul-de-sacs around landscaped greens

Layout and Siting

The village occupies a sloping site, 12 acres in extent, overlooking the Devon countryside and the beginning of Dartmoor. A total of 161 dwellings are provided, comprising 135 single-storey houses, 24 flats, and two staff houses. Of the single-storey houses, 133 are reserved specifically for 225 old people, and the remaining accommodation houses 54 others. A village hall, village store, clock tower, and estate office are also provided.

The houses are spread informally over the hillside around and through

The village store, approaching from Miles Mitchell Avenue

THE ARCHITECT and Building News,
3 June 1959

MILES MITCHELL VILLAGE

General Contractors:
Dwellings: STAVERTON BUILDERS LTD., TOTNES
Roadworks: F. J. STANBURY LTD., PLYMOUTH

Sub-contractors and suppliers:
Fireplace Surrounds and Faience Postal Number Tiles: Broad & Co. Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* John Bolding & Sons Ltd.; Rownson, Drew & Clydesdale Ltd. *Public Clock:* Gent & Co. Ltd. *Landscape Work:* Treseder's Nurseries (Truro) Ltd. *Fire-fighting Equipment:* Fire Protection Equipment (Bristol) Ltd. *Architectural Metalwork and Lettering:* Mr. Eric Munday. *Door and Window Furniture:* Alfred G. Roberts Ltd. *Wood Block Floors:* Horsley Smith & Co. (Hayes) Ltd.; Beam Construction Co. Ltd.; F. J. Reeves & Fox Elliott Ltd. *"Modernfold" Doors:* Home Fittings (Great Britain) Ltd. *Electric Under-floor Heating:* South-Western Electricity Board. *Gas Appliances:* South-Western Gas Board. *Electrical Installations:* Devon Electric & General Services Ltd. *Thermoplastic Floor Tiles:* Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co. Ltd. *One-stock Plumbing Units:* B. Finch & Co. Ltd.

an orchard, planted as part of the scheme. On the high ground they are placed along the contours, and on the more level ground they are arranged in small groups around cul-de-sacs. Access and circulation is by service roads with a preponderance of walks and paths. Advantage has been taken of the sloping site to create interesting changes of level with retaining walls in local stone, steps and wrought iron railings, which allow easy movement for the old people, and afford simple site maintenance. There are no private gardens attached to the old people's houses, but frontages are laid out as mown lawns with trees, shrubs and other planting, maintained by the trust. The flats are available to middle-aged tenants, and have private gardens.

Design

The houses have been built from two basic plans designed for north-east or south-west aspect, and adapted in size for accommodating one or two persons. Construction is traditional, with cavity brick walls, T.D.A. trusses, and tile roofs. Maintenance costs are expected to be low.

The village hall has a main and small club room, kitchen, and cloakrooms. Heating is underfloor electric.

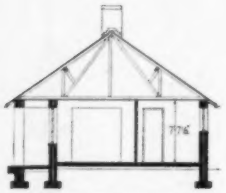
Trustees have furnished the hall, and bear the cost of heating and lighting it.

Cost

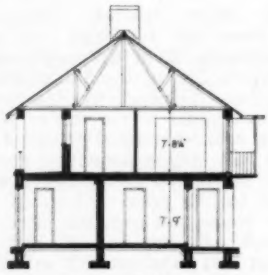
The cost of the houses and flats was £215,000 or £1,353 per dwelling. The cost, including land, roads and sewers, was £248,000. A further expenditure of £58,000 was incurred on paths, fences, the open spaces, two staff houses, the estate office, retail shop, clock tower and village hall.

The weekly rents of houses for people living alone vary from 12s 6d to 16s 6d and from 17s 6d to 25s for couples. The weekly rents of the flats and two houses (not specifically reserved for old people) are 27s for one-person lettings and 38s for two-person lettings.

An annual subsidy, amounting to £29 8s for each of the 128 dwellings in the first of the scheme and £13 6s 8d for each of the 33 dwellings in the second part of the scheme, is receivable for 60 years from the Plymouth Corporation.



SECTION OF HOUSE
SCALE : 1 IN=16 FT



SECTION OF FLAT

The clock tower and north-west approach to the village

One bay of the shop front is recessed to resolve the aesthetic duality

NEW BOOKSHOP FOR BUMPUS

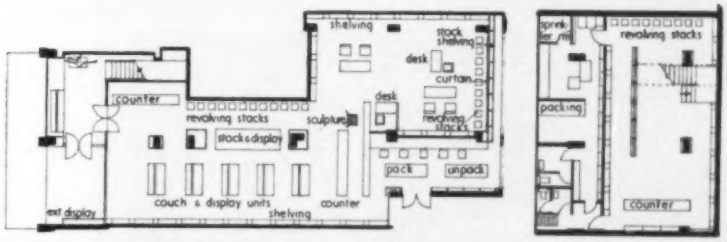
Architect: DAVID ROCK
Lighting Consultants: J. MUSGROVE & N. WATSON

IT is interesting to find that this extremely modern bookshop was designed for the oldest firm of booksellers in London, John & Edward Bumpus Ltd., who were established in 1790 and who hold a Royal Warrant. The new shop, at 6 Baker Street, W.1 was required as a result of the lease expiring on their Oxford Street premises.

The architect was asked to design a modern bookshop which would have character and atmosphere. As many books as possible were to be displayed, and ample seating provided for browsing customers. The shop-front had to permit clear views of the interior from Baker Street. A smoke vestibule was necessary, and two staircases from basement to street level, as the premises form part of a section of 20 building. One bay of the shop-front is recessed to accommodate the smoke vestibule and to resolve the aesthetic duality of the two bays. The shop is divided into three areas of selling space, lounge, and office, all visually linked by a broad expanse of suspended ceiling. Two pieces of sculpture are located on the axis of the main entrance, a "Homer" statue, executed by F. E. McWilliam, and "Fallen Bird", by Bernard Meadows.

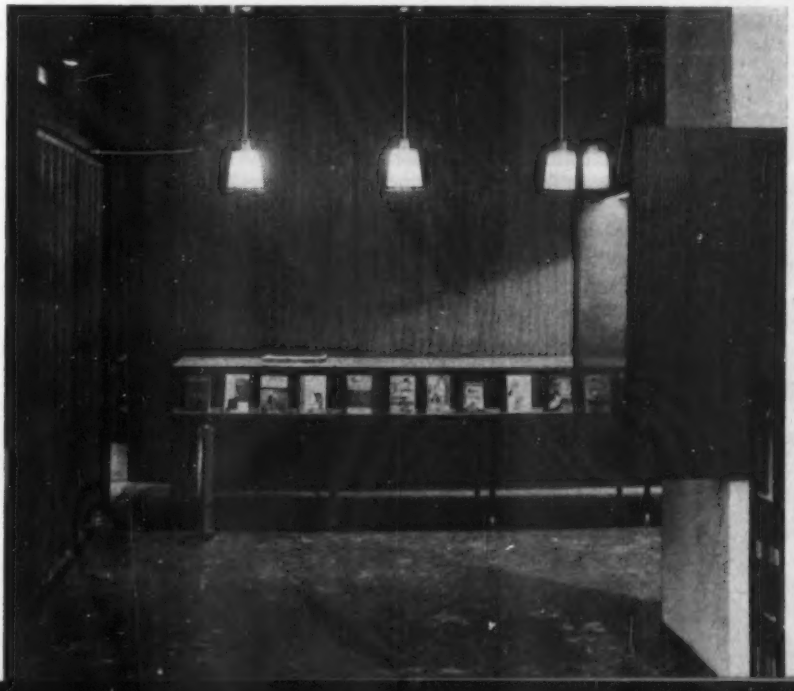
Finishes

Columns: polished kellymount marble linings. Flooring: entrance bay, light grey terrazzo; shop, black veined Accotile. Walls: plaster; ribbed abura panelling stained grey; mirrors; green curtaining. Ceiling: 4in copperized steel slats at 8in centres, hung 2ft below ceiling to conceal light fittings and service runs. Staircase: White plate M.S. strings, terrazzo treads in 2in M.S. trays, square M.S. balusters, African walnut handrails. Lettering: in Times Roman or Antique 67, designed by John Sewell.

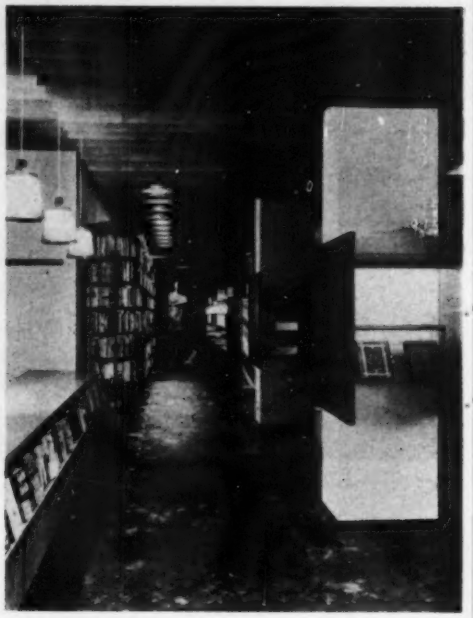


GROUND FLOOR & BASEMENT. **SCALE: 1 IN=32 FT**

Sales counter, and entrance from the vestibule



Entrance to the vestibule. The "Fallen Bird" sculpture is by Bernard Meadows



View along the entrance axis toward the "Homer" statue, sculptured by F. E. McWilliam

Couches at ground floor, for the browsing customer. Below, the basement bookshop

BOOKSHOP FOR BUMPUS

To economize in cost, the general lighting points are hung above the suspended ceiling and inexpensive fittings employed. The copper slats act as louvres. Special fittings designed by Yki Nummi are used for local lighting over tables, shelves, revolving stacks, etc.

Fittings

A few basic types of shelving, revolving stacks, tables and seating are employed, shop fabricated for economy, generally of ribbed grey abura panels in matt black mild steel framing on alloy feet. Couches: black leather. Chairs: black leather and square M.S. framing (conran). Counters: copper shelving. Tables: Derbydene marble. Office working tops: black lino.

Cost

Tender: £12,960. Floor area: selling space, 3,455 sq ft; offices and storage, 845 sq ft; total, 4,300 sq ft. Cost: £3 0s 3d per sq ft, and 5s 5d per cu ft. The contract was completed in 6½ months ending November, 1958, including two months' site works.

Shopfitters: FRANK W. CLIFFORD LTD.

Sub-contractors and suppliers:

Curtaining: Tibor Fabrics. *Escape Hatch:* Luxfer Ltd. *Floor Heating:* Electra (Birmingham 1935) Ltd. *Floor Tiles:* Armstrong Cork Co. Ltd. *Glass:* James Clark & Eaton Ltd. *Light Fittings:* Oy Stockmann AB Helsinki; Atlas Lighting Ltd; Forest Nodem. *Lounge Chairs and Desks:* Conran Furniture Ltd. *Marble:* Nine Elms Stone Masonry Works. *Pottery:* Briglin. *Royal Crest:* London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works Ltd. *Sanitary Fittings:* A. D. Foulkes Ltd. *Terrazzo:* Zanelli (London) Ltd. *Ventilation:* Heat Insulation & Ventilation Co. Ltd.

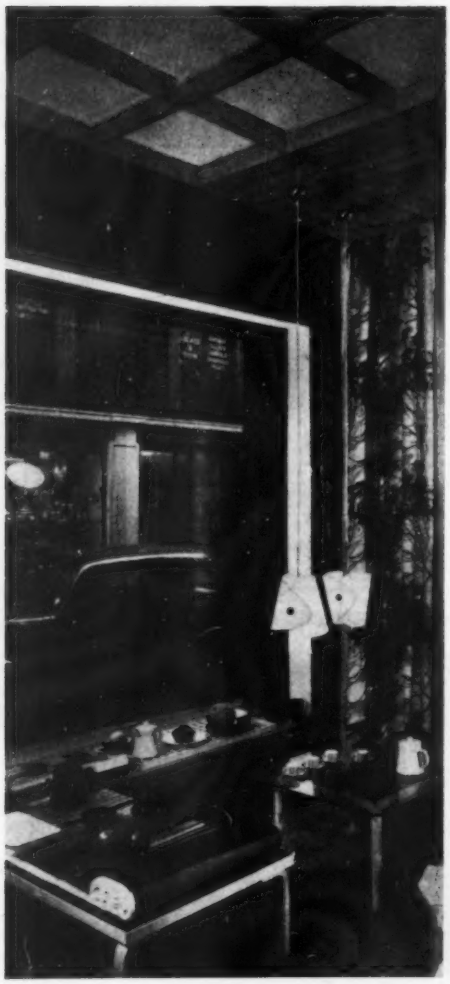
SHOP FOR FINNISH DESIGNS LTD., HAYMARKET, S.W.1

Architect: ALVAR AALTO, in association with ALEXANDER LEIFER

Photos: HENK SNOEK

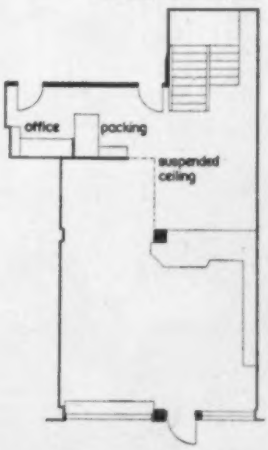
The shop is situated in Finland House in the Haymarket, and was established by a group of Finnish manufacturers to exhibit and retail some of the excellent products of Finnish design and craftsmanship. The products include furniture, textiles, ceramics, glassware, cutlery, lampshades and lightfittings. The furniture manufacturers, Messrs. Artek, engaged Professor Alvar Aalto as their consultant, and the interior was designed under his supervision by Miss Maija Heikenheimo. The suspended ceiling and shopfront were designed by the London architect, Alexander Leifer, who also supervised the contract. The interior, with its white walls, natural finished timber-work and tile flooring, has the strong characteristics of crispness and purity associated with Finnish design, and is an excellent foil for the finely spun exhibits of glassware and fabrics. The contract cost was £3,170 and was carried out by Beaudecor Limited

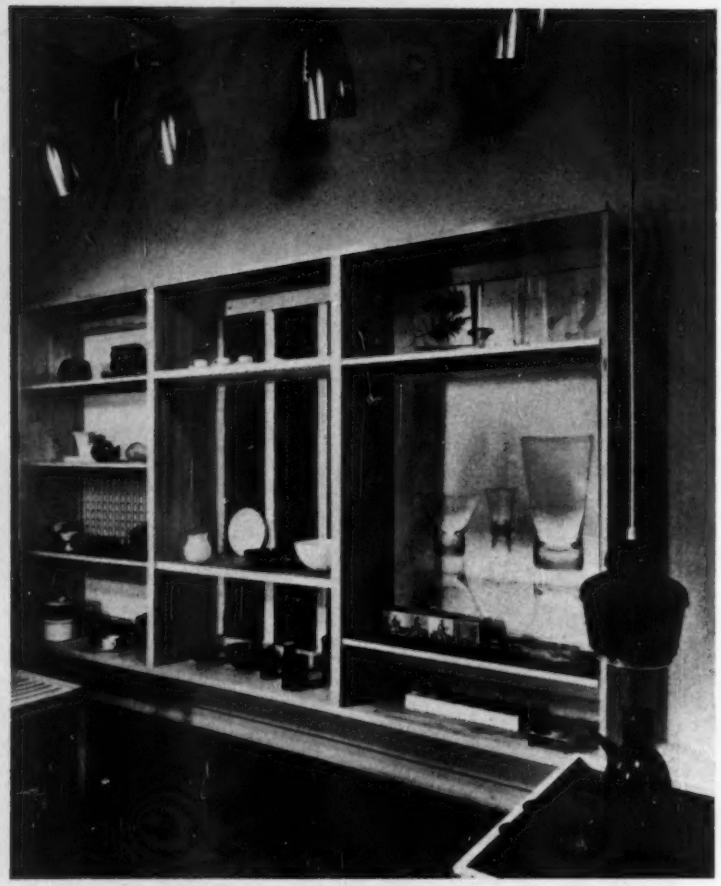
The design of the shopfront allows full view of the interior, whilst focusing attention on the main window display. The window is "floated" in an illuminated surround of white glass



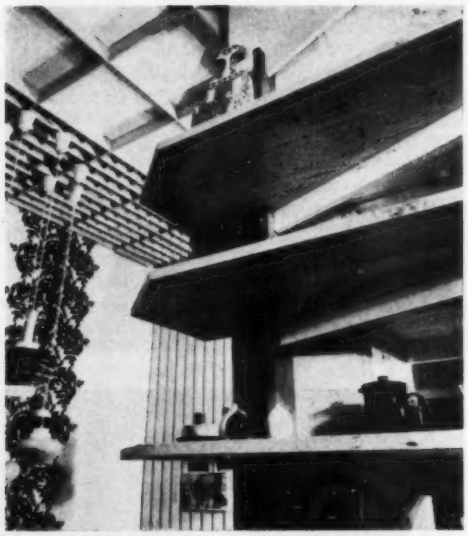
The oak used on the shopfront is well seasoned, having lain in London Docks since 1911 until it was discovered. The timber used for the eggcrate was salvaged from the high quality timber packing-cases in which the Finnish goods were delivered

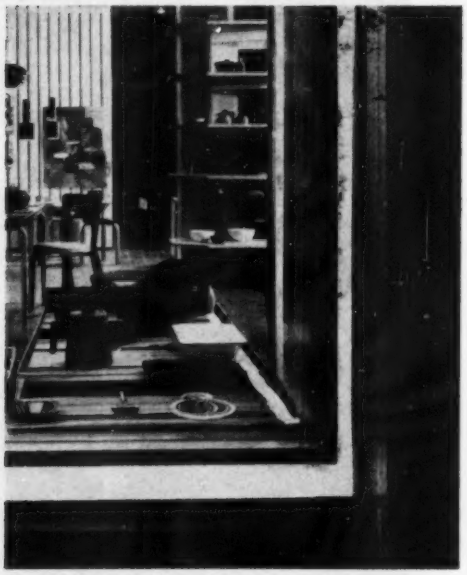
SCALE : 1 IN=16 FT





Wall display unit in natural finished timber. Bottom left, the shop interior is crisp and restrained as a foil for the delicately spun articles. Furniture on sale is designed by Alvar Aalto





Top, shelving and articles of pottery seen against the eggcrate ceiling. Above, corner of the illuminated surround to the display window

FINNISH DESIGNS LTD

NEW PRODUCTS

In this feature are reviewed new lines introduced to the building industry for the first time and additions or improvements to existing ones. Any advantages claimed for a product are from information supplied by the manufacturer

Improved Roofing Slab and Panels

This company has introduced improved versions of two of their products. The first is their interlocking metal-edged wood wool roofing slab. It is to be known as the Double Interlocking slab and is available for spanning between 6 and 10 feet. The strength of the slab is claimed to be considerably increased and erection simplified. The other modification is in a flexible asbestos faced panel suitable for kitchens, corridors, etc. It has been improved by the addition of a pre-decorated asbestos face perforated to provide sound absorption. These panels, once erected, can be left in their natural state but they should be painted to obtain the best results. The panel provides a complete roof decking with, it is claimed, good thermal insulation and sound absorption. In addition, it has a Class 1 fire rating and the manufacturer states that no further maintenance is necessary once it is screeded and felted on the top side.

Halcrete (Precision) Panels Ltd., Stockley, West Drayton, Middlesex.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. A. Date 3/6/59.

★

A New Radiator (B)

This manufacturer's latest product is a radiator of entirely new design. Known as the Neoline, the new radiator consists of cast-iron sections which can be made up to any length. No matter how long, the radiator presents an unbroken line, top and bottom, and its appearance is that of a single panel. The main surface is fluted, forming vertical waterways of a simple and regular pattern, to give a wide angle of radiation. Small integral fins at the rear give a high emission area without increasing the distance of 3½in from the wall to the front of the radiator. The Neoline is suitable for use in many situations, including schools, offices and domestic premises. The radiator is available in heights of 18, 24 and 30in and all have a section width of 16in.

Ideal Boilers & Radiators Ltd., Gt. Marlborough Street, London, W.1. Gerrard 8686.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. B. Date 3/6/59.

★

New Built-in Refrigerator (C)

The new Electrolux M.27 built-in refrigerator is a development from, and a larger version of, their model M.17. The newcomer has 5¼ sq ft of shelf space and an internal volume of 2¼ cu ft. It is available, with right- or left-hand door opening, for operation by either gas or electricity. The interior is fitted with two removable door shelves, covered butter and cheese compartments and three shelves, one of which has a hinged flap to allow for the storage of a tall wine bottle. The ice compartment has a 14-cube, quick-release tray. The M.27 can be installed at waist height, allowing for cupboards to be positioned above or below, or alternatively it can be fitted in at floor level. External finish: white or cream high gloss enamel. Internal finish: vitreous enamelled interior lining with plastic facings and inner door panel. Overall measurements: 34$\frac{11}{16}$in high by 22¾in wide by 23¾in deep (excluding door and fittings). Approximate average consumption over 24 hours: electricity, 1·7 units; gas, 0·14 therms. Price: £53 10s 4d.

Electrolux Ltd., 153-155 *Regent Street, London, W.1. Regent* 7252.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. C. Date 3/6/59.

★

New Steel Trestles

A new range of adjustable steel trestles with folding legs is now being marketed by this company. The trestles, which may also be hired, are made in four sizes and provide a comprehensive range of platform heights from 1ft 7in to 8ft, in adjustments of 3in. They are available in three widths to support three, four or five board staging. They are of all-steel welded construction, have no loose parts, and can quickly be set up by one man and adjusted by raising the diamond-braced frame to the required height. A feature of the trestle is a flexible galvanized steel wire to which the pin is attached instead of the usual chain and ring. Size 0 extends from 1ft 7in to 2ft 9in; size 1 from 2ft 6in to 4ft 6in; size 2 from 3ft 6in to 6ft; and size 3 from 4ft 6in to 8ft.

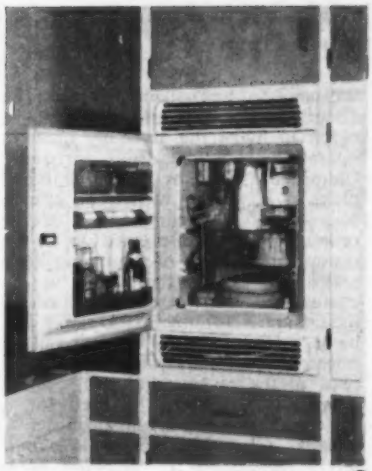
Scaffolding (Great Britain) Ltd., Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey. Mitcham 3400.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. D. Date 3/6/59.

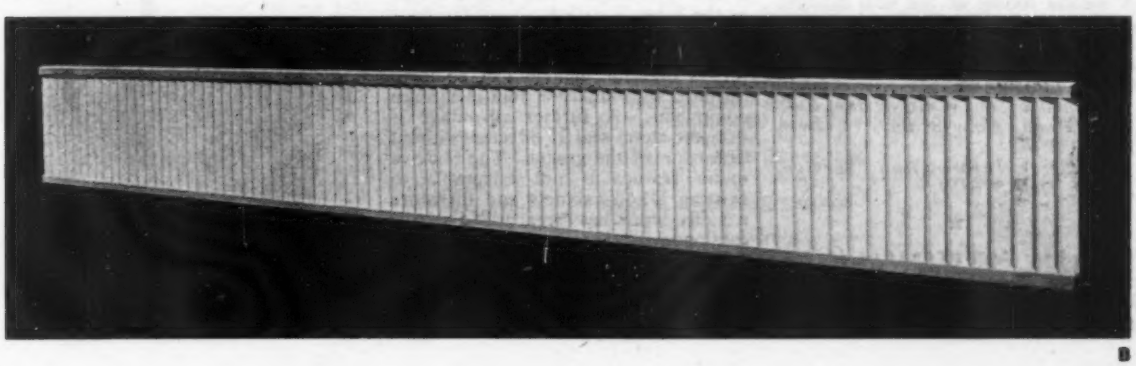
★

Flush-to-Ceiling Curtain Rail

Silent Gliss curtain rail is now available as a special flush-to-ceiling fitment designed for simple erection and near invisibility. By means of curtain rail No. 1041, as the new product is known, curtains can be taken right up to the ceiling so that no unsightly fitments are visible and pelmets are unnecessary. The rail is of hard aluminimum alloy subsequently anodized



C



B

F

NEW PRODUCTS (continued)

self-coloured and silicone treated. The gliders, end pieces and cord are of nylon to make the assembly quiet in operation and free from corrosion. Clamps are fixed by means of metal plugs or Rawlplugs with wood screws, according to the composition of the ceiling. The rail is pressed up on the clamps and a twist of the clamp lever locks the lugs of the clamp in the channels so that the rail fits flush to the ceiling. Nothing of the clamp can be seen from below. The rail can be released for removal by means of a twist in the reverse direction. Silent Gliss Rail 1041 can be used for a variety of cording arrangements.

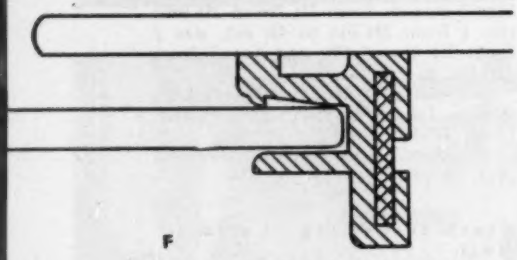
Silent Gliss Ltd., 29/30 Windmill Street, London, W.1. Museum 9484.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. E. Date 3/6/59.

★

Draught Excluder for Sliding Windows (F)

This company has produced a new and improved type of draught excluder for their sliding windows. The fitment comprises a section of P.V.C. with a weathering lip designed to apply tension between the glasses at the lapped joint and so prevent the penetration of draughts, rain and snow. An aluminium bar is incorporated to keep the window stable under gale conditions, to avoid whip or shake, and to provide sufficient rigidity to obviate the need for any other stiffener. The new fitting has been tested on various jobs and proved satisfactory and effective even with large panels in use as doors. Our illustration is a full-size drawing showing the application with ¼in glass. A section model of the new draught excluder, as applied for ⅜in glass, may be seen as part of the company's exhibit at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street,, London, W.C.1.



F

Leyland & Sons (Colwyn Bay) Ltd., York Road, Colwyn Bay. Colwyn Bay 2075.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. F. Date 3/6/59.

★

New Air Compressors (G)

A new class of oil-cooled rotary Power Vane compressors has been added to this manufacturer's range of such products. These are the Class R compressors for stationary electric operation, together with optional water cooling of the oil as an alternative to air cooling. The new range consists of units with capacities of 100, 135, 160, 300 and 510 cu ft/min at a pressure of 100 lb/sq in. The compressor has a simple vane-type rotor enclosed in a sealed compression casing, and it is positioned so that it is eccentric with the casing. Sliding vanes, inserted radially in longitudinal slots in the rotor, create sealed sectors of varying capacity. Each sector increases or decreases in size as the sliding vanes follow the changing contour of the casing. Air is taken into the casing through inlet ports when the gap between rotor and casing wall is increasing. As the sector rotates towards the discharge ports, its volume is decreased by the convergence of casing walls and rotor body, and the retraction of the sliding vanes. This decrease in sector volume continues until full compression is reached. Oil is circulated by the pressure differential between the receiver and compressor and is metered by a gear-type pump. It is cooled either in a fan-cooled radiator, or by a water-cooled unit. Specific features include a gradual unloading control to regulate compressor output, Vokes Micro-Vee type filters with cleaning device and squirrel cage screen protected motors with star-delta starters for wall mounting. For mining service, plants are fitted with Teddington control panels and flameproof equipment can be supplied. To build up when starting and to bleed off this pressure when closing down, an automatic service discharge valve is installed on the discharge end of the oil separator.

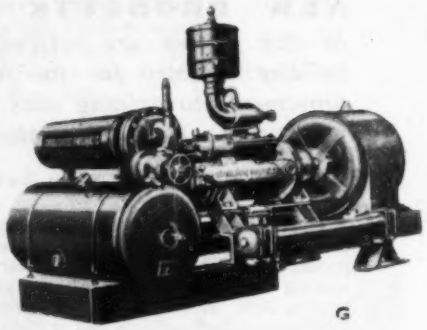
Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., 232 Dawes Road, London, S.W.6.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. G. Date 3/6/59.

★

Refrigerator Door Hinge

The annoyance of not being able to open a refrigerator door properly if the appliance is wedged between other kitchen furniture, has, it is claimed, been overcome by the introduction of a new type hinge. The Slide-o-matic, as the hinge is called, allows the door to be opened within the width of this company's 4 cu ft, table top refrigerator so that the cabinet can be lined up flush with adjacent built-in kitchen equipment. A further advantage is that the door seal is effected without distortion of the gasket. The Slide-o-matic feature is not adaptable to existing DE42 cabinets and therefore a suffix letter has been added to the catalogue number of the modified cabinet, which is listed as DE42A. Other improvements on the Fabulous Four refrigerator include plastic on steel shelves in place of tinned steel and inner door panel fixing by non-corrodible rivets in place of screws.



G

General Electric Co. Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Temple Bar 8000.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. H. Date 3/6/59.

★

Glass Fibre Bosun's Chair (I)

A bosun's chair made in moulded fibre glass, with a galvanized steel tube frame, is the latest addition to this company's range of scaffolding equipment. The general measurements of the welded frame are in compliance with B.S. 2830:1957. The seat is of saddle horn shape and is moulded to fit the body. It is stated that the chair, which is strong and light in weight, needs no maintenance. Claims on behalf of the Boulsun are that it is safe to use, allows freedom of movement and prevents chafing. The chair costs £8 10s and can be supplied in green, ex stock, or in other standard colours to order.

Boulton Tubular Structures Ltd., Booth Street, Birmingham, 21. Northern 9367.

Readers' Information Service, Ref. J. Date 3/6/59.

I

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected for a new building of moderate size. They include delivery and are the material basis used in the build-up of "Measured Rates" and subject to the conditions heading that schedule. Prices are under careful constant review but should be confirmed.

3 June 1959

AGGREGATES AND SAND

1½in—all in—ballast	26/6	Yard cube
¾in do. do.	27/–	delivered
¾in screened shingle	24/6	(in five-yard
⅜in do. do.	25/9	loads or
¼in granite chippings	50/–	more)
Sharp washed sand	27/6	
Pit sand	24/6	
Building sand	24/–	
Broken brick	21/–	
1½in shingle	22/–	
Cartage of muck	10/–	

BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL LONDON

CEMENTS packed in paper bags	Per ton
Portland in 6ton lots	112/–
Do., from 1ton to 5ton 19cwt do.	124/–
Do., Rapid hardening (6ton lots)	122/6
Do. (but 1ton to 5ton 19cwt)	134/6
Cement "Aquacrete" (do.)	156/6
Do., "417" or "Polar" (do.)	156/6
Do., "White" 1ton (lots)	277/6

LIME—	
Hydrated .. including ..	134/6 (1ton loads) deliv'd
White .. .. Bags ..	132/– (2/3 do.) do.
	122/– (4/5 do.) do.
	120/– (6 do.) do.

PLASTER—	
Keenes, coarse, pink	234/– ton
Do. do. white	239/– do.
Sirapite, do.	175/– do.
Do. finish	183/3 do.
Hardwall, do.	174/– do.
Plaster, coarse, pink	164/6 do.
Do. do. white	174/– do.
⅜in Gypsum Plaster Lath ex works (600sq yds)	2/5 sq yd.
⅜in Do. do. Wallboard do.	2/8 do.
3½in Jute scrim (100yd roll)	9/4 each
Cow hair (under 3cwt)	109/– cwt

FIRECLAY—	
In non-returnable bags (1ton lots)	213/– ton delivered
Fire cement	12/3 14lb

BRICKS

BACKING BRICKS (in truck loads)—		
Flettons	118/– per 1,000	delivered
Do. Keyed	120/–	do.
Do. bullnose	152/6	do.
Blue wirecuts (Net)	542/–	do.
White	202/–	do.
Southwater engineering (Class A)	400/6	do.
Firebricks—2½in	95/9 per 100	delivered
Do. —3in	115/-	do.

STOCK BRICKS—		
Mild stocks	109/– per	1,000 at Works
Second, do.	268/6	do.
First, do.	294/6	do.

Add for delivery—approx. 55/– per 1,000 in lorry loads.

FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)—		
Rustics	150/– per	1,000 delivered
White	220/–	do.
Blue pressed, 2½in (Net)	604/–	do.
Do. bullnose	618/–	do.
Reds (Multi sand faced)	370/–	do.
White glazed stretchers	1696/–	do.
Do. headers	1670/–	do.
Do. bullnose	2120/–	do.
Do. double stretchers	2053/–	do.
Do. double headers	2173/–	do.
Breeze fixing bricks	30/3 per 100	
Fire tile and lumps	34/– ft cube	
Wall ties—8in by ⅞in by ⅛in, galvanized	83/9 per cwt	
Cement mortar (1 : 3) hand-made	93/6 yd cube	

BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—				
AIR BRICKS	9 by 3in	9 by 6in	9 by 9in	12 by 9in
Iron .. each	2/5	3/11	5/10	7/10
Galvanized do. do.	4/1	6/9	10/2	13/7
Terra Cotta do.	1/2	2/4	5/7	11/1
Chimney pots, Terra	1ft	2ft	3ft	4ft
Cotta (11 to 24) do.	8/7	14/11	34/1	58/11

PARTITIONS—			
18in by 9in Blocks keyed for plastering			
Per yd super in 6ton lots	2in	2½in	3in
In solid clinker including any half blocks	3/9	4/4	5/3
In cellular clinker blocks	3/11	4/7	5/3
In hollow clay blocks	—	4/5	5/5
Clinker blocks in small quantity	6/–	6/11	8/4

Intermediate quantities in all types may be had at intermediate prices.

Smooth in lieu of keyed faces extra cost per side 3d per yd super

SINKS—			
Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality	24 by 18in	30 by 18in	30 by 20in
London pattern, no overflow, 6in deep	69/6	86/6	96/–
Belfast, plain edge, 10in deep	82/6	137/6	185/6

FLUE, LININGS, PLAIN, CIRCULAR (FIRECLAY)—	Foot lineal Straight	Each Bends
9in diameter	4/8	14/–
10in do.	5/8	17/–
12in do.	10/9	32/9
9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high		6/3

FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS—	4in	5in	6in
Heavy asbestos type, 6ft length	18/6	25/6	32/6
Do. 3ft length	9/3	12/9	16/3
Do. bends	7/2	9/–	10/8
Light asbestos type, 6ft lengths	16/–	20/–	25/6
Do. 3ft length	8/–	10/–	12/9
Bends	5/7	7/1	8/8
Baffler	15/5	18/4	19/4

DRAINAGE GOODS

GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST (NOV., 1956)

ORDINARY TYPE—Each	4in	6in	9in
Pipes in 2ft lengths	3/4	5/–	9/–
Bends	5/–	7/6	20/3
Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in)	8/4	12/6	27/–
Gullies with 4in outlets	12/6	13/9	22/6
4in horizontal inlets	4/–	4/–	4/–
4in vertical do.	6/–	6/–	6/–
Black iron grids	1/6	2/10	5/6

Adjustment to Current Cost

	2ton lots or more	Less than 2ton lots
2in to 9in diameter "Best" pipes and fittings.	50 pieces or more	Under 50 pieces
Percentages to add	—22½%	—5% NET

Further percentages to be independently added in respect of: British Standard pipes, etc., 10. "Best" Tested pipes, 37½ British Standard Tested, 47½.

IRON DRAINAGE GOODS— Each	4in	6in
Cast iron pipes, 9ft long	84/6	123/9
Do. 6ft do.	60/4	92/10
Do. 4ft do.	46/1	71/2
Do. 2ft do.	28/–	42/2
Short bend	19/–	50/7
Junction	33/8	70/6

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

DRAINAGE GOODS—Continued

GULLEY PARTS—	4in	6in	
Traps, high level, invert	33/8	91/4	each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern	17/8	35/7	do.
Do. with one vertical branch	31/–	58/2	do.
Do. with two do.	84/–	122/3	do.
Extra for sealed cover	10/8	13/10	do.

RAINWATER SHOES—	4in	6in	
With vertical inlet and rebated top	44/1	87/9	each
Extension piece	19/4	23/3	do.
Flat loose coated grating	4/7	4/7	do.
Loose solid coated cover	6/2	6/2	do.

MANHOLE CHANNELS, WHITE GLAZED— Each	4in	6in	9in
Straight, 2ft long	16/6	24/2	40/9
Taper, do.	27/6	27/6	41/9
Bends, main, half section	32/–	46/3	76/–
Do., branch, do.	19/10	27/6	—
Do., do. three quarters, do.	27/6	44/–	—
Junctions, single	26/5	46/3	—
Do., double	36/3	67/9	—

BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS— Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces)	4in	6in	9in
Half-round main channel (2ft long)	2/8½	4/–½	7/4
Extra for stop ends	2/8½	4/–½	7/4
Extra for outlets	5/4½	8/–½	—
Channel bends with splayed ends	8/–½	12/1½	—
Three-quarter section do.	10/9	16/1½	—

MANHOLE COVERS—	Black
24 by 18in foot traffic	29/3 each
Do. Strong do.	53/9 do.
Do. Light car traffic	95/3 do.
Do. Road traffic	119/3 do.

SUNDRIES—	Galvanized
Manhole steps	9/3 each
4in Mica valve fresh air inlets	16/– do.
Plumber's hemp	9/– per lb
Gaskin, caulking	1/5½ do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4in wide	9*d* per ft run

ROOFING MATERIALS

WELSH SLATES (delivered)—

Sizes in inches	Full Loads per 1,000	Quantity 500 to 599 per 100	1 to 49 per doz
22 by 11	2246/–	265/–	39/–
20 by 10	2021/6	237/6	35/–
18 by 10	1413/–	164/6	24/3
16 by 10	1120/–	131/–	19/3
14 by 9 Damp Course	668/–	70/9	10/6
14 by 4½	328/–	31/–	4/9

TILES (Brosley and Staffordshire)—	per 1,000	per 100
10½in by 6½in Machine made, 6 ton lots	302/6	44/9
Do., hand made, sand faced (Berks red)	327/–	58/–
Hips, valleys and angles	36/3 per dozen	
	per 1,000	per 100
Plain concrete tiles	210/6	25/6

Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch	8/3¾ yd super
4½in by 16 gauge, drive screws (galvanized)	17/9 gross
7½in by ⅜ hook bolts and nuts (do.)	57/9 do.
Washers, round, flat galvanized	4/10 do.
Do. do. bituminous	2/– do.

ROOFING FELT—	
Sanded bitumen felt (44lb)	1/1 yd super
Do., but 60lb in weight	1/7 do.
Inodorous felt, best quality	2/11 do.
Do., second quality	2/3 do.
Underlining	1/8 do.
Sheathing	1/8 do.
Galvanized felting nails	2/4 lb

THERMAL INSULATION—	
⅜in Insulating Gypsum Baseboard (600sq yds)	3/– sq yd
½in Do. Do. Lath do.	3/– do.
½in Do. Do. Wallboard do.	3/3 do.
½in Asbestos (Fully-compressed) Sheet	8/4 do.
½in Insulating Cork Slabs	7/6 do.
Silicate Cotton (2ton lots)	1/6 ft cube

STONE

PER FOOT CUBE in random blocks not exceeding 20ft cube in each, free on rail London.

Monks Park 9/7 St. Aldhelm 10/10
Portland brown Whitbed 9/2
Doulting 10/2 Beer 9/–

TIMBER

Softwood—sawn—random lengths.

	Per standard	Per cubic ft
Carcassing quality	£105	12/8
Joinery quality	£125 and up	13/4

Plain edged unsorting flooring per square	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in
	90/–	110/–	138/–	165/–

¼in Hardboard 3/10 sq yd.
Larger quantities cost less.

SUNDRIES—	Dia.	3in	6in	9in
Black hexagon bolts, nuts and washers. Each	¼in	10*d*	1/2	1/5
	⅜in	1/3	1/8	2/1
	½in	1/9	2/4	3/–
Sashline, hemp, good quality Per yd Run		No. 6 10*d*	No. 8 1/1½	No. 10 1/5
Floor brads				84/3 per cwt
Cut Clasp Nails				85/6 per cwt
Steel ordinary screws	1in No. 8 3/8	2in No. 8 6/3		per
Brass, do.	Do. 9/8	Do. 17/–		gross

HARDWOOD. Normal joinery quality.		Per ft cube
Mahogany, African	Square edge	30/–
do. Honduras	do.	66/–
Teak, Burma and Siam	do.	78/–
Walnut, Australian	do.	84/–
Oak, English	Sawn Logs	42/–
do. Yugoslavian	do.	47/6
Walnut, African	do.	25/–

BUILDING BOARDS

Description	Rate	Unit
16mm Birch blockboard	202/–	Per 100ft
22mm do. do.	242/–	
Austrian Mahogany faced one side, blockboard 18mm thick	348/–	super,
Austrian figured Oak faced one side, blockboard 19mm thick	407/–	but
Beech, 6mm plywood	108/–	from one board
Birch, do. do.	83/–	
Do. 9mm do.	120/–	up to
Teak faced one side, plywood 6mm thick	374/–	a
Austrian figured Oak one side, 6mm	229/–	
Australian do. Walnut do. do. ⅛in	383/–	bundle

IRONMONGERY

	2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
Cast iron Butts, per pair	1/4½	2/4	3/7	6/11	9/8
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each	—	8/3	12/9	16/9	22/3
Do. but double action spring only, each	—	17/6	22/3	21/–	35/9
Do. blank only, each	—	10/3	14/–	28/–	24/3

The Roderic Hill Building, Imperial College, London. Architects: Norman and Dawbarn

Broughton Moor Green Stone is ideally suited for use both as internal and external facing, and remains sound for centuries. It can be supplied in a variety of beautiful finishes, including frame sawn, sanded, fine rubbed or naturally riven, and in three distinct colours—Light Sea Green, Olive Green and Pale Green Barred. It was these characteristics which caused it to be chosen for the Roderic Hill Building, Imperial College. Broughton Moor Light Sea Green Slate with a finely rubbed finish was used as external cladding between windows on the above contract and the same slate with a frame sawn finish was used for the plinth course.

TECHNICAL PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE ON:

1. FLOORING
2. FACINGS
3. COPING
4. CILLS
5. RIVEN FACE SLABS

Technical Pamphlets showing typical methods of fixing are available from

Broughton Moor
GREEN SLATE QUARRIES LTD

CONISTON THE LAKE DISTRICT LANCASHIRE TELEPHONE CONISTON 225/6

CURRENT MARKET PRICES *(Continued)*

IRONMONGERY—*Continued*

	12in	18in	24in	30in	36in
Tee hinges (japanned) per pair	2/-	3/10	—	—	—
Do., but stronger, per pair	3/4	6/1	8/3	—	—
Hook and Ride hinges, per pair	—	—	13/4	16/3	24/10

BOLTS—each—	3in	4in	6in	8in	10in	12in
Cabinet, barrel, straight or necked	1/6	1/8	2/3	—	—	—
Square spring, with brass knob	1/4	1/6	1/11	—	—	—
Tower bolts	—	1/10	2/8	3/6	4/5	5/2
Barrel bolts	—	2/9	4/-	5/2	6/8	8/1
Add to Tower or Barrel bolts if necked	½*d*	¾*d*	1*d*	1*d*	1*d*	1*d*

LOCKS—each—

Rim lock, 2 lever, wrote case, brass bolt and bushing	12/9	Brass furniture	5/-
		or Bakelite do.	3/3
		Bakelite finger-plates	2/8
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bushed	12/9	Brass furniture	8/9
		or Bakelite do.	3/10

Cylinder latches, japanned case		16/-
Brass sash fastener	each	5/-
Casement fasteners (malleable)	do.	1/7
Do. stays (do.)	do.	2/2
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel) 1¾in	do.	3/10
Do. as last, but with brass wheel 1¾in	do.	6/8
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor, yellow label	per yard	1/-

METAL GOODS

British rolled steel joists ex mills to basis sections on site (6in by 5in, 8in by 5in or 6in, and 10in or 12in by 6in)	£43/10/0 per ton
Extra cost over basis for following sections—	
9in or 18in by 7in, 14in by 5½in, 15in by 5in, 14in or 15in or 16in or 18in by 6in, 20in by 6½in, 20in by 7½in, 10in or 12in or 14in or 18in by 8in	10/- per ton
5in by 4½in, 7in by 3½in, 13in by 5in	15/- do.
12in by 5in, 22in by 7in	20/- do.
6in by 4½in, 7in or 8in or 9in by 4in, 10in by 5in	25/- do.
4in by 3in, 10in by 4½in	30/- do.
5in by 2½in, 5in by 3in	35/- do.
6in by 3in, 24in by 7½in	40/- do.
3in by 3in	50/- do.
4¾in by 1¾in	65/- do.
3in by 1½in, 4in by 1¾in	70/- do.
1in mild steel reinforcing rods ex mill d/d	£41/9/0 do.
Extras per ton	
⅜in or ½in diameter in size	15/- per ton
⅝in	30/- do.
¾in	62/6 do.
⅞in	92/6 do.
1in	132/6 do.
1¼in	172/6 do.
Extras for length	
5ft to 3ft	7/6 do.
3ft to 2ft	15/- do.
2ft	22/6 do.
40ft to 45ft	15/- do.
45ft to 50ft	22/5 do.
Bolt and Nuts	112/- per cwt
Trench covering, including trays 1¼in deep and rebated frames, 9in wide	25/- foot run
Do., but 12in wide	27/- do.
Do., but 14in wide	30/- do.
Do., but 18in wide	39/- do.

METAL SUNDRIES

Cast iron pavement lights with 4in by 3in prism and convex lenses in alternate rows	per 33/- ft super
Iron single fire doors, panelled both sides, pivot hung and self closing, to angle frame rebated and lugged, to meet fire regulations	54/- do.
24 gauge galvanized Tallboy 6ft high, 9in diameter with 9in by 12in base	55/- each

CHAIN LINK FENCING—

In 25 yards lineal rolls inclusive of line wire.

2in mesh	Height in inches— 36	42	48	60	72
10½in wire gauge	126/-	147/-	168/-	210/3	252/3
12½ do.	87/6	102/6	117/-	146/3	175/6
14½ do.	61/3	71/9	81/6	102/6	122/6

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES—

Fitted with brass turn-buckle and cast key	9in by 9in	12 in by 9in	14in by 12in
	21/6	31/3	54/-

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS—

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100sq ft with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear complete	18/6	ft super
Factory entrance gates with mild steel frames clad with 2in mesh chain link complete	16/6	do.

STEEL ROOF LIGHTS—

In Skylights and Lanterns, Standard type with puttyless glazing, lead flashings, and ¼in rough cast glass: in the case of Lanterns 18in vertical sashed sides are provided in addition.

Size at Base	6ft by 4ft	8ft by 6ft	10ft by 8ft
Skylights	£35 5	£50 10	£69 10
Lanterns	£55	£76 5	£110

HIGH GRADE DOMESTIC BOILERS—

Coke Fed. Performance 20 to 40 gallons raised from 40°F to 140°F per hour as under.

TYPE		£ s. d.
20 gallons per hour 15in wide, 23in high	Enamel finish	11 10 0
25 gallons per hour 17in wide, 26in high	Do. Grey Mottle	20 10 0
	Do. Cream Mottle	22 0 0
40 Gallons per hour 22in wide, 30in high	Do. Cream Mottle	38 0 0

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

BASIC PRICES

Internal Diameter—	¼in & ⅜in	½in	¾in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per ft	9¾*d*	10*d*	1/-	1/2½	1/9	2/3	2/8	3/9
Bends each	1/7	1/9	2/-	2/6	3/8	5/5	6/2	10/7
Elbows, sq. do.	1/8	1/10	2/2	2/6	3/-	4/4	5/2	8/6
Do., round do.	1/10	2/-	2/4	2/10	3/4	4/8	5/8	9/4
Tees do.	2/-	2/2	2/6	3/2	3/8	5/-	6/2	10/2
Crosses do.	4/4	4/8	5/6	6/6	8/2	11/-	13/2	21/-
Backnuts do.	4*d*	4*d*	6*d*	7*d*	10*d*	1/-	1/4	2/2
Sockets do.	6*d*	6*d*	8*d*	10*d*	1/-	1/4	1/9	2/6
Sockets dimin. do.	8*d*	10*d*	1/-	1/2	1/6	2/-	2/8	4/-

EX. STOCK IN ORDERS OF £10 OR MORE

DISCOUNTS OFF BASIC LIST.

TUBE—

Black	Galvanized
Medium (Blue)—35%	Medium—25%
Heavy (Red) —25%	Heavy —15%

FITTINGS—

Black	Galvanized
Heavy —10%	Heavy —2½%

RAINWATER GOODS (Painted or Unpainted)

In consignments of 5cwt and over

From Standard List

Pipe:		2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
6ft lengths	each	12/10	14/5	18/11	24/8	31/6
3ft do.	do.	7/-	7/9	10/-	13/1	16/6
Shoe, ordinary	do.	2/7	3/10	5/7	9/5	12/11
Bend	do.	3/1	4/4	6/4	11/3	14/7
Branch, single	do.	4/6	6/7	9/3	14/7	22/6
Offset, 4½in	do.	3/9	5/3	7/9	12/11	17/-
Do. 9in	do.	4/11	6/6	9/8	15/3	19/3
H.R. gutter, 6ft length	do.	—	6/-	8/5	10/4	13/10
Angle or nozzle	do.	—	2/6	3/1	3/9	5/4
Stop end	do.	—	9*d*	1/1	1/6	1/9

Above plus 22½%

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

PLASTERING MATERIALS

Sand, lime, cement and various plasters are previously included under those heads—

Metal lathing (⅛in by 24G) (20 yards)		4/– sq yard
Plaster baseboard ⅜in (1,200 yards) ex works		2/4 do.
Lath nails, galvanized		1/11 lb
White glazed tiles (6in by 6in by ¼in)	small quantity	25/3sq yard
Do. rounded on one edge	small quantity	30/6 do.
Do. on two adjoining edges	small quantity	33/9 do.

PLUMBER'S GOODS

4lb lead sheet (in 1-ton lots)	109/– per cwt
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)	111/3 do.
Plumber's solder	3/6 lb
Copper tacks	6/– do.

IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE. (5cwt lots and up)

each	2in	3in	3½in	4in
⅛in Medium pipe, 6ft length	14/6	17/2	19/3	21/11
Do., 4ft length	10/5	12/2	13/7	15/5
Bends	5/4	6/6	8/1	9/1
Do., with oval door	17/4	18/6	21/1	24/7
Junction, single	6/6	9/8	11/3	13/3
Do., with oval door	18/6	21/8	24/3	26/3
Swan necks, 4½in	6/6	10/3	11/9	13/9
Do., 9in	8/8	11/9	13/9	16/1
Holderbat, 2½in projection	5/9	5/11	6/3	6/4

Above plus 22½%

GALVANIZED CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS—(Less than three)

each	gallons			
CISTERNS	Nominal capacity			
Bends over tops and corner plates. Riveted or welded	100	150	200	300
14 gauge	150/–	218/–	274/–	387/–
12 gauge	182/–	270/–	319/–	429/–
¼in plate	270/–	314/–	369/–	501/–
HOT WATER TANKS				
Riveted and with hand hole and ring	20	25	30	40
12 gauge	137/–	140/–	152/–	175/–
¼in plate	153/–	156/–	171/–	195/–
HOT WATER CYLINDERS—				
Riveted, with handhole and ring	20	25	33	39
12 gauge	155/–	169/–	188/–	203/–
¼in plate	167/–	185/–	207/–	222/–

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK, etc.

Each	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in
Boiler screws, single nut	1/6½	1/11½	3/3½	5/7
Do., double nut	2/2	2/9	5/2½	7/2
Cap and lining	1/1½	1/6½	1/10½	2/0½
Plumber's unions	2/4	2/11	4/–	7/1
Ball valves, screwed iron	13/7	21/1	—	—
Do., fly nut and union	14/7	22/7	—	—
Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron	8/3	12/3	—	—
Do., but screwed boss	9/5	13/10	—	—
Stop valves, screwed iron	7/3	10/–	—	—
Do., screwed iron and union	9/–	13/3	27/–	—
Do., double union	10/3	14/6	29/3	—
Waste, plug chain and stay	—	—	8/–	9/–
	1½in	1½in	2in	4in
Caps and screws	3/3	4/2	6/–	—
Sleeves, long	—	—	7/4	10/7
Do., short	—	4/–	4/2	8/4
Thimble	—	3/9	4/6	10/6
Full way gate valves, hot pressed	20/6	28/6	—	—
		1½in	1½in	2in
Lead 7lb P. trap		6/7	8/7	12/–
Do., S. trap		8/1	10/8	14/11
Lead 6lb P. traps with 3in seal		7/4	8/10	—
Do., but S. traps, do.		9/1	11/2	—

Wire balloon guards, copper. 2in, 3/3; 4in 3/6
Do., galvanized iron, 2in 1/11; 4in 2/1
Hair felt 34in by 30in, 24oz, 6/– sheet
Boss white jointing compound, 2/3lb
Gasket 1/10½lb. Hemp, 9/–lb.

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659/1955—

Nominal bore	Internal work (semi-hard). Outside diameter	Gauge	Weight lb per ft	3cwt lots Price per lb pence	Price per ft pence
¼in	0.596	19	0.27	42⅝	11.52
⅜in	0.846	19	0.39	40⅞	15.95
1in	1.112	18	0.62	39⅜	24.42
1¼in	1.362	18	0.76	38¾	29.45
1½in	1.612	18	0.91	38¾	35.27
2in	2.128	17	1.40	40⅜	56.53

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS—

Add for delivery and packing on orders under £10.

All ends copper to copper

Each	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Straight	1/11	2/8½	4/3	5/6	7/6	10/9
Elbow	3/10	4/9½	6/4	8/1	13/-	26/6
Tees	4/7½	5/5	8/7½	12/9	18/–	26/6
Brackets (Brass)	2/–	2/4	2/7	—	—	—

GLASS

	Per foot superficial 24oz	26oz	32oz
English, flat drawn sheet glass cut to sizes in squares	10⅞d	1/1½	1/5½
Figured rolled, white cut to sizes, in squares (½in) Group 1	1/1½d Per ft super		
Figured rolled, white cut to sizes, in squares (½in) Group 2	1/4½	do.	
Ditto, but in standard tints	1/10	do.	
⅛in Rolled, cut to size, in squares	1/1½d	do.	
¼in rough cast do.	1/5½	do.	
¼in do. wired do.	1/9½	do.	
Georgian wired do.	1/9½	do.	
Fluted (No. 4) do.	1/11½	do.	
⅛in Reeded	2/3	do.	
⅛in Reedlyte (narrow and broad) do.	1/6	do.	
Spotlyte do.	1/6	do.	
¼in Calorex Cast do.	1/8	do.	
Flashed Opal (15/18oz) up to 1ft super	4/2	do.	
do. do. over 1ft super	5/–	do.	
Pot Opal (15/18oz) up to 1ft super	4/2	do.	
do. do. over 1 ft super	5/–	do.	

POLISHED PLATE GLASS (Tariff) Cut to sizes.

Ordinary substance ⅛in and ¼in thick.

Per Superficial ft	General Glazing
In plates not exceeding:	
2ft super in each	4/3
5ft do.	5/3
45ft do. (unless extra sizes)	6/3
100ft do. (do.)	6/9

Extra sizes, i.e., Plates exceeding 100ft super or 160in one way or 96in both ways at higher prices.

DECORATING MATERIAL

	Price	Unit
Aluminium Paint	41/–	Gallon
Distemper, ceiling	38/–	Cwt
Distemper, washable	120/–	do.
Enamel	60/–	Gallon
Gold Metallic Paint	79/–	do.
Heat Resisting Paint	50/–	do.
Japan, black	35/–	do.
Knotting	50/–	do.
Linseed Oil	15/–	do.
Boiled, do.	15/9	do.
Proprietary Paints (good class)—		
Finishing	57/6	do.
Priming	62/–	do.
Undercoat	57/–	do.
Paperhanger's Paste	36/6	Cwt
Petrifying liquid	10/–	Gallon
Putty	52/6	Cwt
Size	12/3	Firkin
Terebine	37/–	Gallon
Turpentine substitute	6/5	do.
Varnish, oak, copal inside use	45/–	do.
Do., do., outside use	45/–	do.
Do., white, eggshell, flat	54/6	do.
White lead mixed paint	66/6	do.
White lead	167/6	Cwt
Whiting	13/3	do.

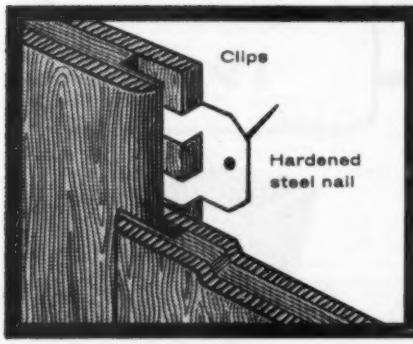
for domestic and office interiors,
corridors, libraries, reception halls, theatres,
bars, shop fittings—everywhere needing
low-cost luxurious wall facings—

Panoclips

patented

new quick inexpensive way to achieve the natural beauty of wood-panelled walls

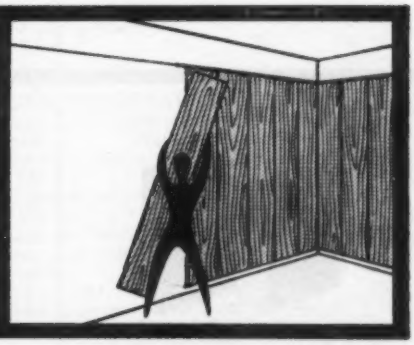
One man in one day can completely panel an average room with Panoclips. And once installed, the work's complete. The beautifully veneered panels are completely pre-finished, need no dressing, decorating or attention. They can be cut to outline doors and window frames and easily dismantled in case of removal. *Well established abroad* Panoclips are new to Britain. They're a time-saving cost-cutting development you ought to know about. Please write for full information.



All this for only

6/8d.
SQUARE FOOT
(polyester finish)

5/10d.
SQUARE FOOT
(matt finish)



Basically, Panoclips are interlocking panels of ¼" thick plywood, 15¾" wide and either 6' 5" or 8' long. These slot together, vertically, or horizontally, and clip to any type of wall (no special preparation needed) by means of the concealed stainless steel fittings. Specially designed mouldings make corners and ends immaculate. Panoclips panels are stable, allow air circulation and can accommodate insulating material.

These are, of course, average figures which may vary slightly in practice as they are affected by, for example, the mouldings involved. The two lengths allow you to work with minimum wastage. And, once in place, Panoclips need no maintenance. Panoclips are supplied fully protected in boxes of 10 panels complete with clips, nails and all fixing instructions.

LIGHT MAHOGANY, LIGHT OAK, TEAK AND ASH veneered panels are available all in two finishes; a triple coat of washable matt cellulose or a polyester resin high-gloss finish, scratch and heat resistant (flame-proofed for special applications). Plastic or anodised aluminium mouldings. Panels can overlap to give an overall textured appearance or be joined by a contrasting plastic strip (this adds about ¼" effective width to each panel).

SOLE U.K. DISTRIBUTOR: S. LEBOFF LIMITED, 19 VIRGINIA ROAD, SHOREDITCH, LONDON, E.2. TEL: SHOREDITCH 7407-8-9

Manufacturers and importers of wood mouldings, dowels, plywood, hardboard, decorative boards, legs and turnery.

CURRENT MEASURED RATES (LONDON)

These apply to new work of normal character and some size. These rates are for time and materials only and carry 10 per cent in excess, so the appropriate essential on-costs should be added. The basis cost of material used in the calculation of these prices is taken from the foregoing tables which carried up to June 3, 1959.

ESSENTIAL ON-COSTS

Fees payable to L.C.C. for District Surveyor:

The new buildings of ordinary construction not exceeding 5,000 cubic feet	£3
Over 5,000 cubic feet for every extra 1,000 cubic feet up to 1,000 cubic feet add	4/–
Buildings over four storeys add 3*d* per 1,000 cubic feet extra for each storey up to eight	3*d*

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

Up to £100 cost		£3
Over £100 up to £1,000.—	Per £100 cost	15/–
Over £1,000 up to £5,000.—	Ditto	5/–
Over £5,000	Ditto	3/–

Public buildings add 50%

Steel framed or R.C. buildings.—See L.C.C. (General Powers Act 1955) also fees in respect of means of escape in case of fire.

Allowance to cover National Insurances, Holidays with Pay and Public Holidays, Welfare, Third Party Risk, Travelling and Guaranteed Week is made in the rates attached to the items.	
Allow for Fire Insurance	1/6%
Allow for Water for use on the works and apparatus	5/–%
Allow for hoarding, or similar licences in City of London	say £10
Do. under Borough Councils per each month	say 2/6
Allow for Office, Fire, Attendance on C. of W., etc. p. week	say 30/–

ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL

Percentage costs on normal contracts in accordance with Builders Turnover per Annum see appropriate column hereunder:

	Turnover in Thousands			
Place	25	50	75	100
At depot	13%	9%	7%	6%
On job	6%	5½%	4½%	4%

SPOT ITEMS AND DEMOLITION, ETC.

	Per ft run
Hoarding erected and removed	20/–
Planked gangway with handrail, etc. do.	10/–
Proper gantry do.	78/–
Sleeper roadways	16/6
Needling, strutting and shoring including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	Per ft cube 20/–

ALTERATION-DEMOLITION—	1 Brick	1½ Brick	2 Brick	Per yard cube
	(Per ft super)			
Cutting out cement concrete or brickwork in small quantities	1/3	2/6	3/7	64/–
Do. if either in very small quantities or reinforced	2/2	4/1	6/–	95/–
Debris into baskets and removed from inside to outside of bldg.	3½*d*	7*d*	9*d*	14/–

SCAFFOLDING (Avg. 45ft high) Per yard superficial	1 month	Period 3 months	5 months
Putlog type—4ft 6in lift	7/2	9/7	12/5
Do. —6ft 0in do.	5/1	7/4	9/5
Independent type—4ft 6in lift	9/5	13/4	17/2
Do. —6ft 0in do.	6/7	9/6	11/10

EXCAVATION Per Yard Cube *By hand*	Common Soil	Loamy Clay	Gravel or Clay	Rock or similar
Reducing levels	7/–	8/4	9/9	64/3
Surface trench not exceeding 5ft deep	14/1	16/10	22/5	79/10
Do. from 5ft to 10ft	25/9	28/11	34/7	87/2
Do. from 10ft to 15ft	29/3	34/10	40/11	95/4
Fill in and ram	5/9	6/4	6/4	6/2
Barrowing 25yd	3/3	3/7	3/7	4/2
Load vehicles and tip 8 miles away	17/9	17/9	18/9	19/7

PLANK AND STRUT	To 5ft deep	5 to 10ft deep	10 to 15ft deep
To trenches, in normal ground			
Per Ft Super	7*d*	8½*d*	10*d*

CONCRETE 1½in Ballast Aggregate	Per yard cube
1 : 3 : 6 Cement concrete in foundations	80/–
Do. around grillages	83/–

REINFORCED CONCRETE

1 : 2 : 4—¾in concrete, worked around reinforcement, between formwork in the following (at various levels):—Per cubic yard	
Foundations and surface beds	89/9
Walls, 12in thick or more	96/–

Sectional inches	Lintols and beams	Columns and casings	Braces and projections	
Up to 36	4/10	5/–	5/2	Per cubic ft
36 to 72	4/9	4/11	5/1	do.
72 to 144	4/8	4/10	5/–	do.
over 144	4/6	4/8	4/10	do.
Walls 6in thick			19/9	Per super yd
Do. 9in thick			29/1	do.
Suspended floors average 6in thick			19/8	do.

REINFORCING RODS (round) bent and placed. (Ex Mills)— Per cwt	¼in	⅜in	½in	⅝ to 1in
In floors and beams	92/–	80/–	75/9	67/6
In walls	98/–	85/–	79/9	70/6
In columns	105/6	90/3	81/–	73/9

FORMWORK and Supports (4 times use)— Floor soffits	Beams	Walls	Columns
20/3 per yard	3/–	2/8	2/8 per super ft

BRICKWORK

BRICKWORK per YARD superficial reduced to ONE BRICK in thickness (scaffold to add)—	In 1 : 3 cement mortar
Flettons or other similar *at* 118/– per 1,000	42/–
Mild Stocks or do., *at* 245/– per 1,000	57/9
Second Stocks or do., *at* 323/– per 1,000	66/–
Southwater engineering or similar bricks, *at* 400/6 per 1,000	78/–
Blue Staffordshire wire cut *at* 542/6 per 1,000	94/3
Deduct if 1 : 1 : 6 Cement-Lime mortar is used in lieu of 1 : 3 Portland Cement mortar	2*d*
Add if brickwork commences above ground level	4/9
Do. if in backing to masonry including cutting and waste for bonding	3/10
Do. If circular-on-plan	9/–
Do. If in underpinning	9/–

BRICKWORK IN THICKNESS NOT REDUCED— Per yard superficial	Brick, on edge walls	Half-Brick walls	1 Brick finished fair both sides	11in Hollow with 2in cavity and G.I. TIES
In Flettons or similar	18/3	23/4	43/1	49/3
In second stocks or do.	31/–	41/–	73/–	72/–
Add: for pointing as work proceeds, per side	1/9	1/11	1/9	1/9
Thickness to old walls, including cutting, toothing and bonding to same an average total thickness of ½ brick	Fletton 57/–		Stock 72/–	Per yd super
Do. all as last but an average total thickness of 1½ bricks	78/–		102/6	do.

WALLS BUILT IN SUPERIOR BRICKS— In 1 : 3 Cement mortar, fair faced and pointed on both sides as the work proceeds:—	Half-Brick	One Brick	
In first quality Stocks at 349/–	44/–	73/–	Per yd super
In red facings at 330/–	38/6	67/9	do.
In blue pressed facings at 604/–	60/–	104/9	do.

GENERAL AND SUNDRY

Cut tooth and bond new brickwork to old			5/9 per ft
Damp proof course, double slate, horizontal			4/9 super
Do., as last, but vertical			5/9 do.
Do., bitumen, Hessian base, horizontal			1/– do.
Frames, bed and point in cement mortar, one side			4½*d* per ft run
Window board of 6in by 6in by ¾in rounded on edge			
quarry tiles, bedded, pointed, cut and fitted			4/3 do.
Terra-cotta air bricks built in and pointed, including flue	9in by 6in 6/6		9in by 9in 11/6 each
Chimney pots, plain red, set and flaunched in cement mortar	1ft high 17/–		2ft high 24/– each
Metal windows, assembled, hoisted and fixed, lugs cut and pinned and frames bedded and pointed one side in cement mortar	Up to 5ft super 15/2	10ft to 20ft super 28/5	5ft to 10ft super 18/9 each 20ft to 40ft super 47/– each
Leaving holes through walls for pipes and afterwards making good	Small pipes 3*d* per in in depth		Large pipes 6*d* per in in depth
Cutting do., and afterwards do.	11*d* do.		2/– do.
Cut mortices in brickwork or concrete for bolts or dowels and run in with cement grout			1/3 per in in depth, each
Holdfasts of stout iron hoop bent, holed and screwed to frame and built in			1/7 each

MEASURED RATES—*Continued*

BRICKWORK—*Continued*

FACING—

Extra only over common brickwork (118/– per 1,000) for facing with superior bricks in *Flemish bond* and pointing as the work proceeds.

Rustic Flettons (150/–)	4/2 per yd super
White (220/–)	9/9 do.
First Stocks (349/–)	21/– do.
Reds (370/–)	20/9 do.
Blue pressed (604/–)	38/3 do.

If built in English bond, *Add* 12½% to above.
If do., half-brick stretcher bond, *Less* 25% off above.

COPING—

All labour and material in forming brick-on-edge coping with two course of roofing tiles under and cement weather fillets on both sides, built in cement and pointed as the work proceeds.

Per ft run	9in thick	14in thick
In picked Flettons	6/3	8/5
In first quality Stocks	8/–	12/–
In red facings	7/5	11/11

Plumbing angles	2*d* per ft run
Fair cutting	1/– do.
Fair rake cutting	1/7 do.
Fair circular cutting	1/7 do.
Fair squint or birdsmouth	1/11 do.

ARCHES

Extra over Fletton brickwork for forming window head with red facing bricks set on end and with 4½in soffits and pointing	ft run 3/9
Do. for rubbed and gauged flat arch in red rubbers set in putty with fine joints	ft super 19/–

PARTITIONS

(75 yards)	2in	2½in	3in
	Per yd super—		
Concrete slab partitions in cement mortar	11/4	13/5	14/5
Hollow clay do.	13/5	15/6	18/-
Cutting and bonding at angles, intersections and ends	5*d* ft run		

PAVING	1in	1½in	1½in
Grano trowelled gauge 5 : 2	8/6	9/6	10/8 yd super
1 by 5in skirting, square top and cove bottom			2/10 ft run
½in by 6in red quarry tile paving			32/– yd super
½in by 6in do. skirting			1/11 ft run
Jointless flooring, ½in thick			20/– yd super

ASPHALT (normal conditions and fair quantity)

½in pitch mastic floor in one coat on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	B.S. 1450/48	B.S. 1375/47	
		Brown	Red
Per yd super	13/–	14/–	15/9
	Unit	Mastic B.S.988	Natural Rock B.S.S.1162/44
½in in two thicknesses on felt underlay on prepared concrete base	yd super	15/–	22/–
Do. in narrow widths	ft super	2/6	3/3
½in skirting 6in high, angle fillet at bottom splayed and turned in at top	ft run	2/6	2/9
External angles	each	6*d*	6*d*
Internal do.	each	10*d*	10*d*
Tanking or Damp Course		B.S.1097/43	B.S.1418/47
Vertical in two thicknesses	yd super	22/6	27/–
½in horizontal do.	yd super	13/6	20/–
Vertical in three thicknesses	yd super	30/–	37/-
1½in horizontal do.	yd super	19/6	29/–
Labour rounded external angle	per ft run	6*d*	6*d*
Do. internal angle fillet	per ft run	10*d*	11*d*
Do. double do.	per ft run	1/8	1/8
Collars to small pipes	each	3/6	4/–
Do. to large pipes	each	6/6	8/–

DRAINAGE

Per lineal yd		
Excavate trench, and plank and strut to sides, consolidate bottom to fall, return, fill and ram earth after drain is laid and load and remove surplus. In ordinary ground—moderately firm. (By hand)	1ft in depth	5/10
	2 do.	9/11
	3 do.	22/9
	4 do.	29/7
	5 do.	36/6
	6 do.	54/11
	7 do.	67/6
	8 do.	80/–
	9 do.	92/6
	10 do.	104/11
	11 do.	128/1
	12 do.	144/11

Portland cement (1 : 6) concrete bed under pipes and benching both sides—6in thick	Per yd run drain up to 18in wide 8/6	4in on 20in wide 10/–	6in 9in 23in wide 12/3

SALT GLAZED SANITARY DRAIN PIPES
and lay and joint with Yarn and Cement Mortar in trench.

Quality	Quantity	Per ft run 4in	6in	9in
"Best"	2ton or more	3/1	4/7	7/7
	50 pieces and over	3/5	5/3	8/6
	under 50 pieces	3/6	5/4	8/10
"Best Tested"	2ton or more	3/9	5/10	9/2½
	50 pieces and over	4/2	6/3	10/2
	under 50 pieces	4/3	6/5	10/10
"British Standard"	2ton or more	3/3	4/10	8/–
	50 pieces and over	3/8	5/6	9/–
	under 50 pieces	3/9	5/7	9/4
"British Standard Tested"	2ton or more	3/10	5/9	9/7
	50 pieces and over	4/5	6/8	11/–
	under 50 pieces	4/6	6/9	11/5
Extra for bends "Best"—Contained in 2ton lots		4/2	6/3	16/6
Extra for junction "Best"—4in on 4in—6in on 6in—9in on 9in	do.	6/6	9/9	27/–½

IRON DRAIN PIPES—

Heavy cast iron socketed and laying and jointing in molten lead—	Per ft run 4in	6in
In main runs	14/5	20/2
In branches	16/6	23/4
	each	
Extra over last for bends and extra joint	30/2	66/1
Do. on do. for junctions and extra joint	45/4	86/–
Cast-iron gulley with 10¼ inlet and 4in outlet, composed of hooper and trap, and 9in extension piece and 10½in grating, and jointing all together, and jointing to drain and surrounding in concrete	183/–	—
Do. rain water, shoe with vertical inlet and inspection cover, and joint up and embed	85/9	143/6

MANHOLE SUNDRIES—		4in	6in
Salt glazed straight half-round main channels	each	6/–	8/7
Do. curved	do.	14/–	20/–
Do. three-quarter section splayed channel bends (Barrons or similar)	do.	18/–	26/6
Heavy manhole steps galvanized	do.	9/9	—
Fix only manhole covers	do.	11/6	—
4in Mica flap, brass faced, f.a.i. valves and fix with molten lead joint	do.	41/–	—

ROOFER

CORRUGATED ASBESTOS SHEETS

P.C. 8/3¾ per super yd including side and end laps and fixing to wood	162/6 per square
Eaves filler pieces	2/6 ft run
Adjustable ridge	4/9 do.
Barge boards	3/4 do.
Plain roofing tiles, machine made, sand faced, 4in gauge nailed every 4th course with 1¼in galvanized nails, to battens (measured separately)	263/– per square
Extra over last for top edge or abutment cutting	1/4 ft run
Do. for double course at eaves	2/5 do.
Do. for verges, undercloak, bed and point	3/9 do.
Do. Valley tiles including cutting and waste on both sides	11/3 do.
Do. Bonnet hips and do. bed and point	11/9 do.
Half-round ridge and bed and point	3/6 do.
Fixing soakers	1/8 dozen

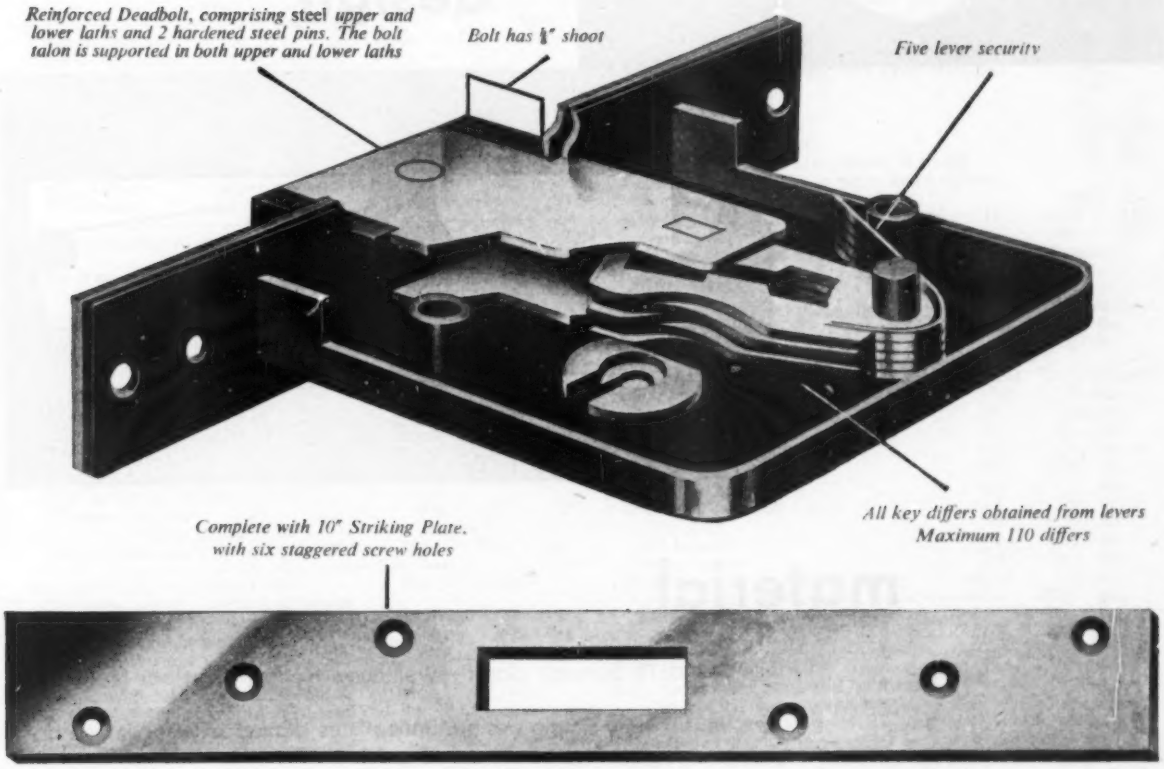
Bituminous felt roofing in two layers, laid breaking joint and bedded with hot mastic and finished with fine dry grit	12/6 yd
Do. but in one layer only	9/– super

WELSH SLATING	Per square 16"+10"	18"+10"	20"+10"
3in lap, 2 zinc nails to each slate	341/–	356/–	414/–

Additional labours	Per ft lineal 1/9	1/10	2/2
At tops, verges and abutments—straight			
Do. —raking	2/7	2/9	3/1
At hips and valleys (each side)	2/7	2/9	3/1
At eaves, double course	3/6	3/8	4/2
Do. to falls	5/3	5/4	6/3

Resists 4,800 lbs side pressure!

Yale M.555 Five lever mortice Deadlock



SPECIFICATION

Case: Steel. Art black. 2½ x 2¾ x ⅞ in.

Striking Plate: Steel art black.

Bushes: Double Brass

Action: Deadbolt. Five lever.

Keys: Two.

Wards: Brass double sash.

Plain Forend: Brass, 4¼ x 1 x ⅞ in. Armoured. For doors of either hand.

Rebated Forend: Brass, not reversible. Hand required must be specified.

Standard rebate: ½ in. – other rebates ¾ in. to ⅞ in. in ⅛" stages.

Here is a lock that more than satisfies most insurance requirements. This five lever mortice Deadlock under test has withstood a side pressure of 4,800 lbs. without breaking. This is 4,000 lbs. more than is suggested as a general specification for mortice locks by British Standards Specification. That is one of the reasons why the M.555 is recommended by so many leading insurance companies. When you specify Yale you specify security . . . there's a Yale lock for every kind of security risk.

Literature Explanatory leaflets and detailed specifications will be gladly sent on request. Please order through your usual Merchant or Ironmonger.

Where there's a door there's a need for

YALE
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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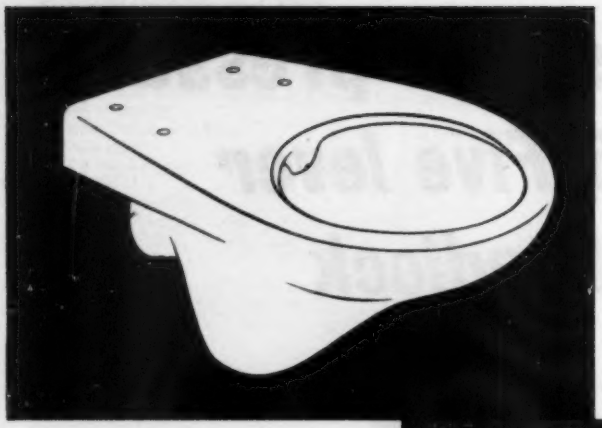

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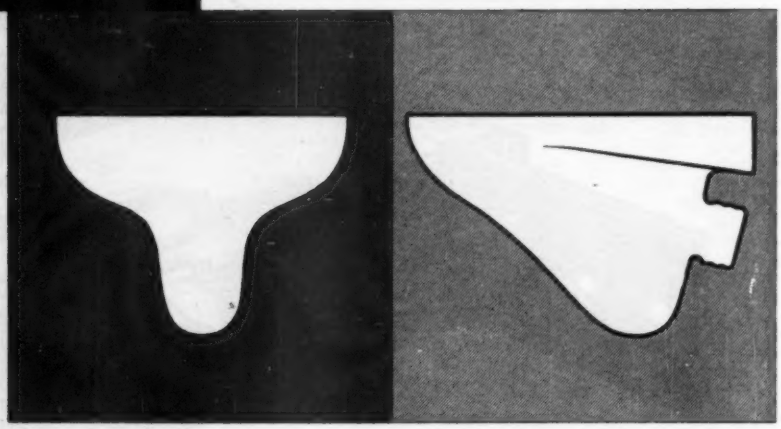


material

The Standard Sanwall closet—wall-hung to facilitate floor cleaning—is a refreshingly simple design. Beneath its glazed exterior is Standard vitreous china, a non-porous material. Even without its glaze it is non-absorbent. No moisture can enter the body material and swell it, making a 'mosaic' of the glaze and so letting in more moisture. Standard vitreous china is a clean material. It is strong, too, and highly resistant to breakage. For fine design in a really clean and durable material, always specify Standard vitreous china.

vitreous china by **Standard**

447 MANUFACTURED BY IDEAL BOILERS & RADIATORS LIMITED · IDEAL WORKS · HULL

MEASURED RATES—*continued*

FLOORS AND FLATS

Hollow tile *in situ* or pre-cast units hoisted, bedded and fixed—

Superimposed load in lb per ft super	Span 12ft	Span 16ft
50	44/9	52/9
Per yd super 100	47/-	59/-
150	53/9	67/3

20lb has been allowed to cover dead load in surface, finish.

Fair edge to slabs	9*d* per ft run
Splay cutting and waste	1/9 do.

CARPENTER AND JOINER

SOFTWOOD CARCASSING—	Plates	Joists (per ft cube)	Rafters (per ft cube)	Trusses (per ft cube)
Labour, materials, waste nails, hoisting and fixing	19/2	20/8	22/4	25/6

FLOORING— Per square—	⅝in	1in	1¼in
Rough boarding	144/-	171/-	203/-
Softwood batten flooring, straight joints, splayed headings	146/6	167/6	206/-
Do. grooved and tongued	167/6	189/6	244/-

SKIRTING— Per ft superficial—	¼in	⅜in	1in
Wrot softwood moulded skirting with grounds and backings plugged	4/-	4/8	5/3

Mitres to do. .. 3*d* per sectional in.
Fitted ends .. 2*d* do.

SASHES, fanlights, casements, borrowed lights, etc.—

Per ft super—	Without bars	With bars (2ft sup. in each square)
2in softwood rebated, moulded and fixed	3/6	6/5
Add if fitted with beads	6*d*	1/6
Add if hanging on butts	3/- each	

WINDOWS, hung on lines—

Softwood cased frames, 1in inner and outer linings, 1¼in pulley stiles, 2in sashes, oak sill ..

Per ft super	Overall size of frames— 6ft	21ft	32ft	44ft
Windows as described	21/6	12/-	9/-	7/-
Add if sashes in squares, about 2ft super in each	—	1/8	2/2	2/2
Extra for hanging sashes with lines, weights and axle pulleys	38/-	66/- each	77/-	88/-

FINISHINGS TO OPENINGS— Per ft super—	⅝in	1in	1¼in	1½in
Softwood linings, tongued at angles and tongued to frame including grounds and backings	4/8	5/3	5/10	6/4
Add if crosstongued	8*d*	8*d*	8*d*	8*d*
Softwood wrot rounded on front edge and with tongue at back window board including groove in sill and bearers	3/10	4/4	5/-	5/6
Add for ends to last notched, returned and rounded	1/1	1/2	1/3	1/4

Per ft run— Sectional area in in—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Softwood wrot and fixed in bearers, backings, grounds, fillets, and similar	4½*d*	7*d*	9½*d*	1/-	1/3	1/5
Add if in short lengths	2*d*	2*d*	2½*d*	2½*d*	3*d*	3*d*
„ if plugged to brickwork	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*
„ if framed as in legs and bearers	3*d*	3*d*	4*d*	4*d*	6*d*	6*d*
„ if rebated or grooved or beaded	1¾*d*	1¾*d*	1¾*d*	1¾*d*	1¾*d*	1¾*d*
„ if chamfered or rounded edges				2½*d*		
„ if moulded in architraves, capping, etc.				4½*d*		

DOOR FRAMES— Per ft run	6in	8in	10in	12in	13½in
Per sectional in— Softwood, wrot, reb. & rdd.	2/3	2/8	3/2	3/6	3/10

DOORS—Per ft super Number of panels—	1	2	3	4	5	6
2in Softwood square framed and flat panels, both sides, on butts	6/-	6/10	7/5	8/-	8/4	8/10
1½in do.	5/4	6/2	6/7	7/2	7/7	8/1
Add for each side moulded	3*d*	4*d*	5*d*	6*d*	7*d*	8*d*
Add B.S. flush panelled	1/6	1/6	1/6½	1/7	1/8	1/8

Per ft super—	⅜in	1in	1¼in	1½in
In shelves, table tops, wrot and fixed	2/5	2/9	3/4	3/9
Do. in divisions and ends framed	2/9	3/1	3/8	4/3
Add if crosstongued	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*
Add if buttoned	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*	6*d*

SUNDRIES—Per ft run—	In short lengths	In long lengths	Add for cups and screws
Glazing, beads mitred around and fixed with beads	6*d*	4*d*	2*d*
Rounded heel or hollow		4*d*	
Tongued and grooved angle		6*d*	
Glue blocking		6*d*	
Mitres	3*d*	per sectional in	
Fitted ends	2*d*	do.	

STAIRCASE—	Per ft super
1¼in Softwood treads with moulded nosings 1in risers tongued both edges and glued, blocked and bracketed on and including two fir framed carriages	6/6
Do. but in winders	8/-
1¼in crosstongued landing on framed carriages	6/3
2in moulded string	5/6
2in do. ramped	14/-
Ends framed to newel	9/10 each
Tongued heading joints	5/6 do.
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	3/6 do.
Extra for curtail ends to steps, glued up and veneered riser and solid blocking	100/- do.

Balusters about 2ft 9in long, square and framed each end	1in 3/9	1¼in 4/6	1½in 5/3
¾in by ¾in square newel, framed	4/- per ft run		

African mahogany moulded 3in by 2in hand-rail. (Joints below)	9/3
Do. ramped 18in girth (do.)	54/- each
Do. wreathed do. (do.)	160/- do.
Joint or framed ends	12/- do.

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY	To deal	To hardboard
Barrel bolts	1/10	2/9 each
Flush bolts	5/6	4/10 do.
Sash fasteners	2/6	3/- do.
Rim locks and furniture	4/6	6/- do.
Mortice locks and do.	7/6	17/9 do.
Cupboard locks	2/9	3/5 do.
Casement fasteners	2/3	2/9 do.
Do. stays	2/3	2/9 do.
Grip handles	2/7	3/5 do.
Spring catches	2/3	2/9 do.
Cabin hooks	1/10	2/5 do.
Floor springs including oil	49/-	63/- do.
Overhead springs	14/7	20/- do.
Springhinges	14/-	19/- do.

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Basis framed steel joists and hoist and fix	81/6 per cwt
Do. but in compound girders	91/6 do.
Do. but in stanchions	93/6 do.
Trusses	130/6 do.
Additional cost per cwt over basic sections for following R.S.J.s 9in by 7in, 10in by 8in, 12in by 8in, 14in by 8in, 16in by 8in, 18in by 6in, 18in by 7in, 20in by 6½in, 20in by 7½in	8*d* per cwt
22in by 7in, 1/1 cwt 4in by 3in	1/10 do.
5in by 3in, 5in by 2½in	2/2½ do.
6in by 3in, 24in by 7½in	2/6 do.
3in by 3in, 2/9 cwt 4½in by 1¾in	4/- do.
3in by 1½in	4/4 do.
Cleats, brackets, packing pieces, etc., in connections, including rivets and bolts	174/- do.
Forged straps	132/- do.
Wrot iron balustrade	175/- do.

RAINWATER GOODS—

Round cast-iron pipe with socketed joints caulked with red lead and tow and fixing with pipe nails and gas barrel distance pieces to plugs in brickwork	Per ft lineal 2in	3in	4in
Extra for shoes each	4/5	4/10	6/2
Do. junctions do.	5/7	7/2	10/3
Do. bends do.	8/5	10/9	15/7

RAINWATER GUTTERS Per ft. run—	4in	5in	6in
Half round CI gutters jointed in red lead and bolted and fixed on iron brackets	3/11	4/8	5/9
Ogee do. All as last	4/4	5/-	6/3
Extra for stop ends	3/2	3/10	4/-
Do. angles or outlets	5/6	7/-	8/4

MEASURED RATES—*continued*

PLUMBER

EXTERNAL—	Soakers	Flats	Flashings
4lb Milled Sheet lead per cwt	147/-	188/-	200/-

LEAD PIPES: running joints, etc.

Per ft run		½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Main	Fixed	4/5	6/0½	8/3	10/5½	13/5½	17/11
Service	with	3/11	5/3½	7/-	8/7	10/10½	14/2
Waste	hooks	2/9	3/10	5/-	7/4	7/11	10/1
Bends	each	—	—	—	1/9	3/-	8/-
Solder joints	do.	9/8	11/8	13/5	13/8	18/2	23/8
Union and joints	do.	13/10	16/9	20/6	26/2	—	—
Stop valve and *do.*	do.	27/10	37/10	52/-	82/6	—	—
Bib valve and *do.*	do.	19/4	26/7	—	—	—	—
Ball valve and *do.*	do.	26/4	36/-	51/9	79/-	—	—
Sleeve and *do.*	do.	—	—	—	—	21/3	29/3

COPPER TUBES

	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes per ft run ..	2/9½	3/4½	4/5½	5/3½	6/2	8/10½
Couplings: straight each	3/7	4/4½	6/7	8/6	11/-	15/-
Do. Elbows each ..	5/8	6/8½	8/10	11/3	16/9	32/4
Do. Tees do.	8/3	9/7	13/10	19/-	25/6	32/-
Do. Cisterns do. ..	4/8	6/3	8/4	10/6	14/4	18/11
Stop cocks do. ..	24/4	35/4	63/-	104/6	159/-	240/-

BLACK TUBING (Heavy) fixed with pipe brackets	½in	¾in	1in	1¼in	1½in	2in
Tubes, per ft run ..	2/4	2/8	3/3	4/1	4/9	6/10
Bends and fix, each ..	5/1	5/10	7/10	10/5	12/1	18/3
Tees and do.	5/7	6/7	7/11	10/-	12/1	17/9
Fire bends	2/-	2/6	2/9	3/-	4/-	7/3

Coated iron (M) weight L.C.C, soil and waste fixed with nails and pieces and molten lead joints	2in	4in	
	5/9	8/4	ft run
Extra only for bends and joint ..	14/9	23/8	each
Do. junctions and joints	16/4	29/9	do.
Do. cleaning doors	16/-	17/6	do.
Domical wire guards	2/6	2/9	do.

PLASTERER—			yd super
Lime and hair	¾in	Render and set	6/9
Do.	1¼in	Do. float and set	9/8
Sirapite	¼in	Skimming coat	4/4
Do.	½in	Render and set	8/-
Do.	¾in	Render, float and set	10/7
Portland	¼in	Backing coat	4/10
Do.	½in	Plain face	8/-
Do.	¾in	Floor screed	4/10
Keenes	¼in	Skimming coat	5/2
Dubbing	½in	Thick or less	2/4
Metal Lathing	¾in	mesh by 24 Gauge	6/10

6in by 6in by ¼in Earthenware Plain Glazed Tiles, in fair quantity white, and setting (on prepared screed) .. 45/-
Rounded edge. Extra over last .. .. .. 6*d* per ft run
Angles in do. .. .. 6*d* each
Cutting and fitting. Around pipes or clips .. 1/6 do.
Narrow widths. 3in to 6in wide. Add 75 per cent to plain surface.
Do. 6in to 12in do. Add 40 per cent to plain surface.
Sundry labours per ft lineal:—
Quirk 3*d*. Arris 4*d*. Fair edge 3*d*. Rounded edge 5*d*.
Flush bead 1/9.
Mouldings—6*d* per in girth.
Jointing new plastering to old 3½*d*.

POLISHING	Ft super	6" Girth Ft run
NEW WORK—		
Staining, bodying-in and French Polish	3/-	2/-
Staining and wax polishing on hardwood	1/6	1/-
OLD WORK—		
Cleaning down old work and repolish	1/4	—
Stripping, preparing and repolishing ..	3/4	2/3

INTERNAL PAINTING
With white lead base in common colours, with brushes.

	Knot stop and prime	Prime and paint once	Prime and paint twice	Add for each extra coat
ON WOOD—				
General surfaces	2/9½	5/7	8/-	2/4 yd super
Running lengths not exceeding 3in wide	4½*d*	8½*d*	1/-	3½*d* yd run
Do. 3in to 6in wide	5½*d*	11*d*	1/4	4½*d* do.
Do. 6in to 9in wide	9*d*	1/6	2/1	7½*d* do.
Do. 9in to 12in wide	11*d*	1/11	2/7	9½*d* do.
Sash square each side	5/5	10/3	14/11	4/4½ per do.
Do. in large squares	8/3	15/-	21/-	6/7 do.
Opening edges ..	7*d*	1/2	1/9	7*d* each
Casement frames each side	6*d*	1/-	1/4	5*d* yd run
Mullions or transoms do.	8*d*	1/5	2/-	7*d* do.

ON PLASTER—	One coat	Two coats	Three coats	
Paint on surfaces	3/1	5/10	8/3	per yd super
Do. on mouldings ..	3/5	6/5	9/2	do.
Do. on enrichment ..	6/2	11/8	16/6	do.
ON STEEL				
Paint on structural steel ..	2/5	4/7	6/10	do.
Do. on roof trusses ..	2/8	5/1	7/8	do.
Do. on metal windows measured over all on both sides, divided into squares	3/5	5/9	8/7	do.
Do. divided into large squares	2/10½	5/-	6/9	do.
Do. divided into extra large squares	2/5½	4/2	5/10	do.
Do. on opening edges ..	10*d*	1/6	2/-	each
Do. on rain water pipe ..	10*d*	1/6	2/2	yd run
Do. on do. gutter	1/3	2/8	3/7	do.
Do. on small pipe	3*d*	6*d*	10*d*	do.

GLAZING (to New Work)

Polished Plate Glass ordinary substance (about ¼in), glazing quality, in the following sizes, glazed complete—Per ft super
in plates not exceeding 2ft super in each 6/10
Do. 5ft do. 7/11
Do. (unless extra sizes) 45ft do. 9/-
Do. (unless extra sizes) 100ft do. 9/7
Add extra price for glazing with screw beads or clips 5*d* per ft super.
Do. if glazing bedded in washleather or velvet 9*d* per ft run.

SHEET GLASS, glazed, complete, per ft super, in new work:
Ordinary quality clear, glazed to wood with putty:—

24oz as described			1/6½
26oz do.			1/9½
32oz do.			2/2
⅛ figured rolled, glazed to wood with putty	Group 1	Per ft super	1/9½
	Group 2	do.	2/1½
Do. in standard tints		do.	2/7
No. 4 Fluted, glazed do. ..		do.	2/8½
⅛in Reeded (narrow, broad, etc.)		do.	3/0½
Reedlyte do.		do.	2/2½
Spotlyte do.		do.	2/2½
¼in Rough cast do			2/2½
¼in do. wired do.		do.	2/6
¼in Georgian Rough Cast do. ..		do.	2/6½

Add for glazing all as before but to steel to similar work as above, 1½*d* per superficial ft.

PAINTER AND DECORATOR

DISTEMPERING—In common colours, put on with brushes—
ON PREPARED SURFACE

per yd super—	1 coat (finish)	2 coats (undercoat and finish)	*Add* if required Sealing coat	Stippling
Ordinary distemper on flat surface of plaster ..	10*d*	1/6	6*d*	3*d*
Washable do. on do. of plaster	1/-	1/10	6*d*	3*d*
Add if in margins, narrow widths or panels ..	30%	30%	20%	50%
Add if on mouldings ..	50%	50%	45%	—
Add if on enrichments ..	160%	160%	115%	—

PAPERHANGING

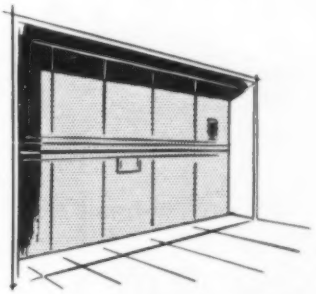
Hanging only—	Per Piece—Lining	Pattern
On walls	7/6	9/-
On stairs	10/3	12/-
On ceilings	9/-	10/6

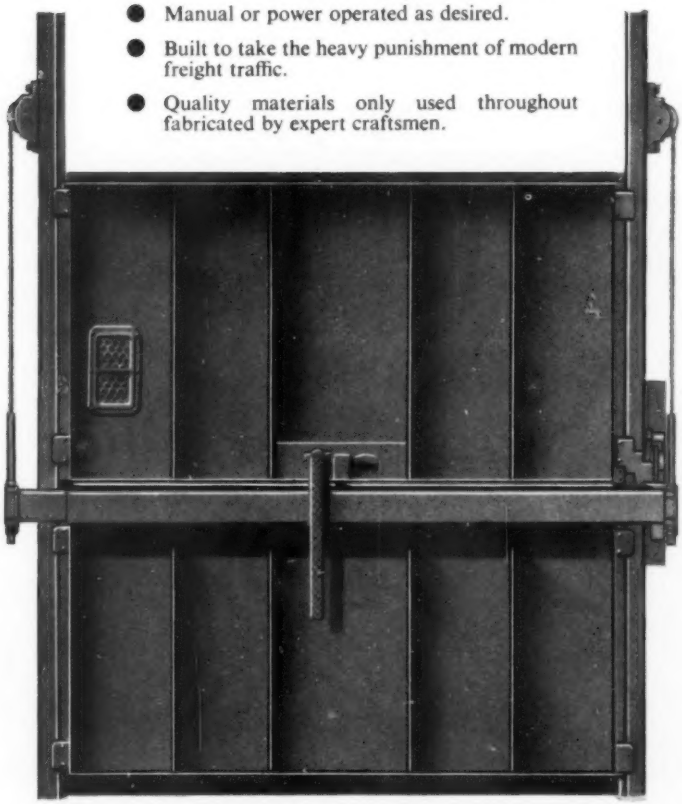
Guilbert ALL-STEEL BI-PARTING FREIGHT ELEVATOR DOORS

Outstanding features of these American-type Elevator Doors include:

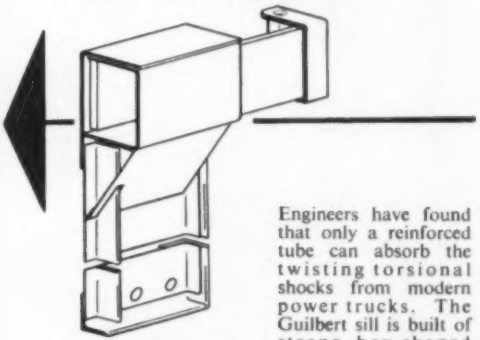
- Doors leave free the entire width of the car, making easy access and speed for loading and unloading.
- The panels are made of heavily formed steel sheets carefully engineered to lock together and permanently welded to give maximum strength.
- Constructed with Bi-parting Counterbalanced Doors.
- There are no wood cores to rot or metal sheaths to be worn by impact.
- Fitted with fully enclosed Safety Interlock.
- Manual or power operated as desired.
- Built to take the heavy punishment of modern freight traffic.
- Quality materials only used throughout fabricated by expert craftsmen.

Recommended for Buildings with Basement Car Parks with Lifts for conveyance of Cars from Street Level to the Basement.





... with the exclusive reinforced TUBULAR TRUCKING MEMBER acting as sill when doors are in position.



Engineers have found that only a reinforced tube can absorb the twisting torsional shocks from modern power trucks. The Guilbert sill is built of strong, box-shaped tubular sections. The basic tube construction is reinforced when required, to carry unusually heavy loads.

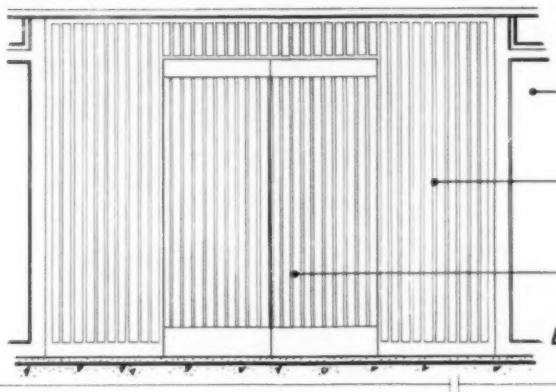
● *Fully illustrated catalogues giving technical drawings and information sent FREE on REQUEST.*

Manufactured exclusively in Gt. Britain by arrangement with Messrs. GUILBERT Inc. of Philadelphia, Pa.,

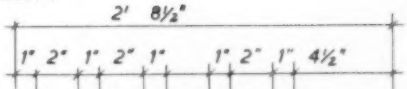
SAGE

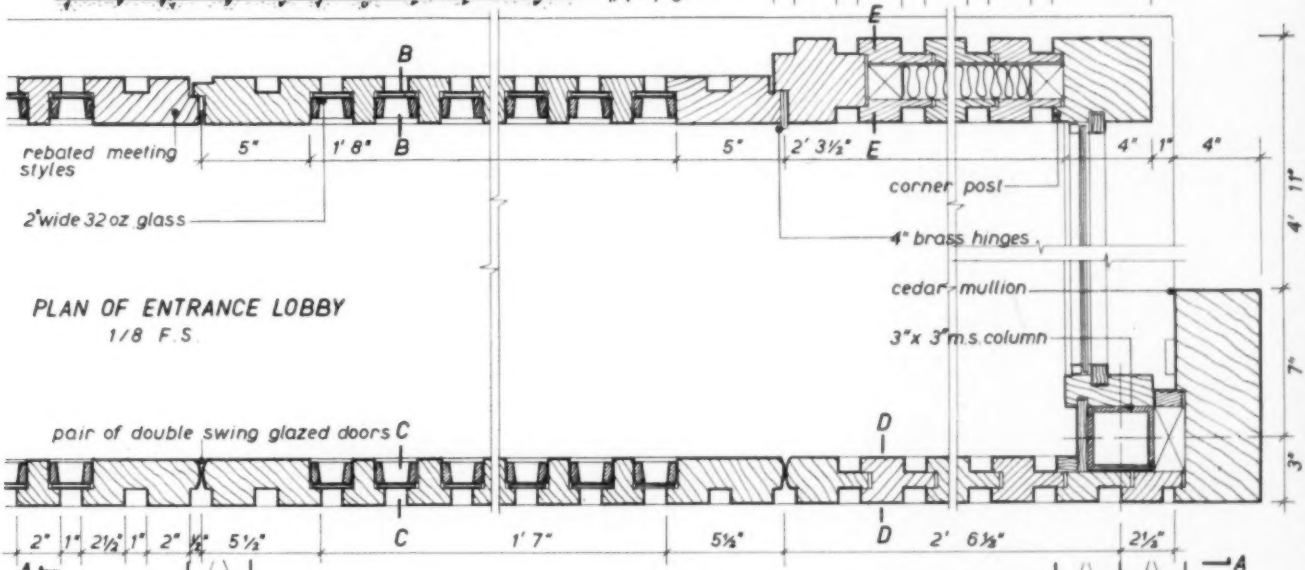
Head Office

FREDK. SAGE & CO. LTD. HOLBORN HALL · GRAY'S INN ROAD · LONDON W.C.1 PHONE: HOLBORN 7822

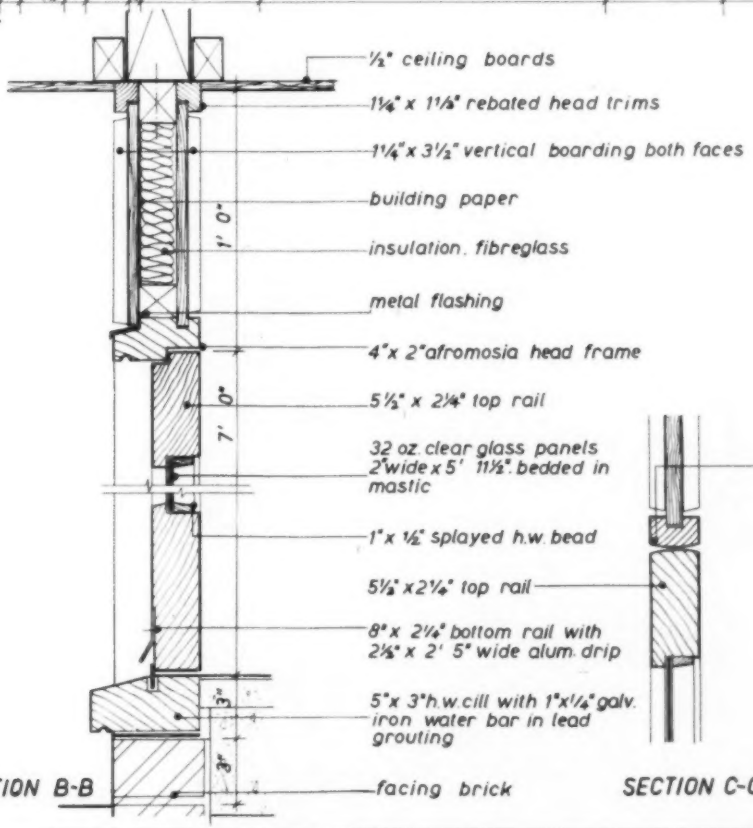


ELEVATION A-A
1/4"-1'0"





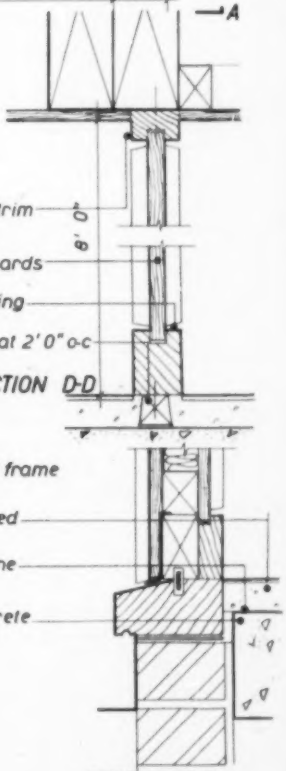
PLAN OF ENTRANCE LOBBY
1/8 F.S.



SECTION B-B

SECTION C-C

1/8 F.S.

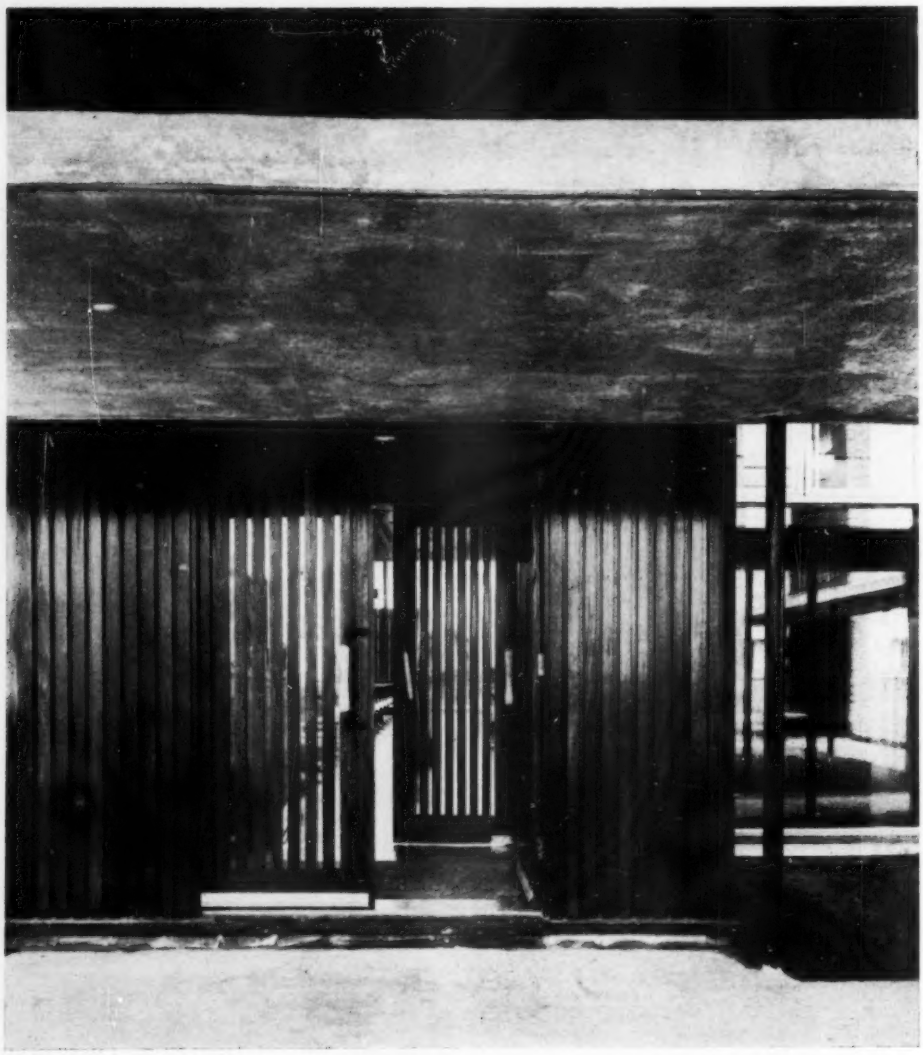


SECTION D-D

SECTION E-E

ENTRANCE LOBBY CHURCH SHEFFIELD YORKS

BASIL SPENCE & PARTNERS



The screens adjoining the main doors to this church at Ecclesfield, Sheffield, are made up of hardwood members tongued and grooved with an elongated tongue to give a ribbed effect: in the doors these are replaced with inch wide slots which are glazed. The window frames are in cedar and the doors and screen in afrormosia, all hardwood is varnished. The architects are Basil Spence and Partners

CHURCH ENTRANCE LOBBY, SHEFFIELD

CONTRACT • NEWS •

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in a bold type. References indicate : (a) type of work (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the address it is the same as the locality given in the heading (c) deposit (d) last date of application (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked • are given in the advertisement section.

OPEN

BUILDING

ALDERSHOT B.C. (a) Heron Wood estate, 84 dwellings. "Homerville" type traditional dwellings. 32 three-bedroom houses, 48 one-bedroom flats. Four one-bedroom bungalows. (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 2gn. (e) June 15.

• • •

BANBURY B.C. (a) Neithrop estate, Section 3. Erection of 140 houses in three schemes. Scheme 41A—44 houses. Scheme 41B—46 houses. Scheme 41C—50 houses. Contractors may tender for any one scheme or any combination of schemes. (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gn. (e) June 15.

• • •

BATLEY B.C. (a) Erection of a branch library at Birstall. (b) Borough Engineer, West House, Hanover Street, Batley. (e) June 8.

• • •

BLACKPOOL B.C. (a) Erection of a freighter garage approximately 200ft by 55ft at Bispham, including drainage work, foundations, internal buildings, heating and electrical installation. (b) Borough Engineer, P.O. Box 17, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gn. (e) June 8.

• • •

BLACKPOOL B.C. (a) Erection of Park School, Whitegate Drive. (b) Messrs. Grenfell, Baines and Hargreaves, Architects, 58 Topping Street, Blackpool. (d) May 29. (e) June 22.

• • •

BRIGHTON B.C. (a) (1) Downs Junior School, adaptations to sanitary accommodation. (2) Elm Grove Infants' School, new sanitary accommodation. (3) Stanmer school, extensions to dining room. (4) Varndean Holt, adaptations. (b) Borough Surveyor, Engineer and Planning Officer, 23-30 King's Road, Brighton. (c) 2gn each contract. (e) June 10.

• • •

CAMBRIDGE C.C. (a) 60 maisonnettes and 13 terrace houses at East Road development. (b) City Surveyor. (c) 2gn. (e) June 25.

• • •

CANTERBURY C.C. (a) Fixed price tenders for (1) 58 old people's units and five houses at Union Street, New Ruttingdon Lane. (2) 26 old people's units at Monastery Street. (b) City Architect. (c) 2gn. (e) June 12.

• • •

CARDIFF C.C. (a) Erection of 81 dwellings in four contracts at Llanrumny, Gabalfa and Llanishen. Group 1—ten single-bedroom flats. Group 2—35 dwellings. Group 3—14 aged persons' dwellings. Group 4—two houses. Contractors may tender for one or more contracts, but separately. (b) City Architect, 12 Park Place, Cardiff. (c) 2gn each contract. (e) June 10.

CHESHUNT R.C. (a) Erection of a plant house and other works at Cedars Park, Waltham Cross. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Manor House, Waltham Cross, Herts. (c) £2. (e) June 8.

* * *

CROYDON B.C. (a) Improvements to sanitary accommodation at Beulah Primary School, Beulah Road. (b) Chief Education Office, Katherine Street, Croydon. (c) £1. (e) June 23.

* * *

CROYDON B.C. (a) Improvements to sanitary accommodation at Norbury Manor Primary School, Stanford Road. (b) Chief Education Officer, Katherine Street, Croydon. (c) £1. (e) June 23.

* * *

CROYDON B.C. (a) Single-storey extension to the ante-natal clinic, Lodge Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (e) July 6.

* * *

DARTFORD B.C. (a) Alterations and extensions to public conveniences, Market Street. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 2gn. (e) June 8.

* * *

DEWSBURY B.C. (a) Additions to St. John's School, including cloakrooms, toilets and dining room. (b) Borough Architect and Building Surveyor, Town Hall. (e) June 8.

* * *

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of a three-form entry county secondary school at Filey. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. (c) £2, cheques made payable to the County Treasurer. (e) July 6.

* * *

EAST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) Alterations and additions to "Cloncurry", Felixstowe. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (d) June 5. (e) July 3.

* * *

EAST SUFFOLK C.C. (a) Erection of second instalment of Lowestoft College for Further Education, totalling 17,000 sq ft, with sundry works to existing building. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (d) June 5. (e) July 9.

* * *

GILLINGHAM B.C. (a) Fixed-price tenders for 19 bungalows on Section 3 of Twydall-Hawthorne estate, Group C, being four blocks of four at Petham Green and one block of three at Begonia Avenue, Gillingham. (b) Borough Engineer's Department. (c) 5gn. (e) June 8.

* * *

GREAT YARMOUTH B.C. (a) Fixed price tenders for erection of hostels for 60 aged and blind persons on Magdalene College estate, Gorleston. (b) Borough Engineer's Office. (c) 2gn. (e) July 2.

* * *

GUNNERSBURY PARK JOINT COMMITTEE. (a) Internal alterations at the Farm Dressing Rooms. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Acton, W.3. (e) June 11.

HESTON AND ISLEWORTH B.C. (a) New kitchen, stores and cloakroom accommodation at Chatsworth Junior School. (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 88 Lambpton Road, Hounslow. (e) June 8.

* * *

HUDDERSFIELD B.C. (a) Structural alterations to Spring Street Depot of the Waterworks Department. (b) Waterworks Engineer, 24 Ramsden Street, Huddersfield. (c) 2gn. (e) June 8.

* * *

ILFORD B.C. (a) Erection of four agricultural workers' cottages, Alborough House, Hatch Farm. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gn. (e) June 23.

* * *

ISLE OF ELY C.C. (a) Firm price tenders for erection of a junior occupation centre at Money Bank, Wisbech. (b) County Architect, County Hall, March, Cambs. (c) 2gn by cheque payable to Isle of Ely County Council. (e) July 20.

* * *

ISLE OF WIGHT C.C. (a) Alterations and extensions at Newport Priory secondary girls' school, Nodehill, Newport. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Newport, I.o.W. (c) 3gn, made payable to Isle of Wight County Council. (d) June 8. (e) July 13.

* * *

LITTLE LEVER U.C. (a) Erection of 38 houses, two shops and flats, and construction of sewers. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, Little Lever, near Bolton, Lancs. (c) 2gn. (e) June 16.

* * *

OLDHAM B.C. (a) Erection of a laundry and slipper baths, Robin Hill. (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 75 Union Street, Oldham. (c) 2gn, by crossed cheque payable to the Borough Treasurer, Oldham Corporation. (e) June 8.

* * *

READING C.B.C. (a) Fixed price tender for erection of a cloakroom, extensions to kitchen, etc., at Westwood Girls' School. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 2gn, payable to Reading Corporation. (e) June 19.

* * *

SALISBURY AND WILTON R.C. (a) Construction of a pumping station at Fovant, near Salisbury. (b) C. S. Brown, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, 26 Endless Street, Salisbury, Wilts. (c) 3gn. (d) June 8.

* * *

SEVENOAKS R.C. (a) Firm-price tenders for erecting two blocks of four flats and eight pairs of houses at Hale Lane, Otford. (b) Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Oak Hill Road, Sevenoaks, Kent. (c) 2gn. (e) June 9.

* * *

SOUTHAMPTON. (a) Erection of a primary school at Kane's Hill, Thornhill. (b) Written application to Borough Architect, Civic Centre, Southampton. (e) June 22.

STOCKPORT B.C. (a) Erection of 51 dwellings at Brinnington. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (d) May 28. (e) July 6.

* * *

STOKE-ON-TRENT B.C. (a) Erection of the College of Physics and Chemistry at North Staffs Technical College. Two blocks six-storeys high, totalling 50,000 sq ft. (b) J. R. Piggott, F.R.I.B.A., City Architect, Kingsway Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent. (d) June 5. (e) July 6.

* * *

THE WORKSOP CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. (a) Erection of the superstructure of shop premises, storage and lavatory block at Wateen Road (third contract). Comprises 33,000 sq ft in three floors, two sections. (b) Applications forthwith to J. Haslam & Sons, architects, Ryton Chambers, Newcastle Avenue, Worksop, Notts. (c) 5gn. (e) Date given on documents.

* * *

WALSALL B.C. (a) Ten houses, Heather Road, 20 houses, Ripon Road, 24 houses, Mossley estate, contract 29. 28 bungalows, Mossley estate, contract 28. nine bungalows, Blakenhall Lane. Separate tenders for one or all five contracts. (b) M. E. Habershon, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House. (c) 2gn. (e) June 8.

* * *

WALLASEY B.C. (a) Contract B. Erection of 36 dwellings in five-storey flats and maisonnettes, Ashville Road. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (e) June 11.

* * *

WARWICK B.C. (a) Erection of 26 old people's bed sitting-room units. six two-storey dwelling units. Ten two-storey dwelling units. Warden's bungalow and a community hall. (b) Hector Seton Brown, Borough Engineer and Surveyor, 23 Jury Street, Warwick. (c) 2gn. (e) June 20.

* * *

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Adaptation of part of existing buildings into boxes and provision of a lean-to implement shed in timber, concrete and asbestos, at Clockhill Lane Farm, Whixley, near York. (b) County Land Agent, County Hall, Wakefield. (c) 2gn, June 8.

* * *

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of implement shed and dairy at Garth Farm, Acaster Malbis, near York. Brick, timber and asbestos cement construction. (b) County Land Agent, County Hall, Wakefield. (c) 2gn, cheques made payable to "The West Riding Treasurer". (e) June 8.

* * *

WHISTON R.D.C. (a) Fixed-price contract. 203 dwellings on Knowsley housing scheme, near Liverpool (Part 1). (b) Watson Garbutt, Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Delph Lane, Whiston, Prescot, Lancs. (c) 2gn. (e) July 8.

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

BANGOR, N. WALES. (1) New headquarters for nature conservancy. (2) Penrhos Road. (3) Watkin Jones & Son Ltd., 16 Mount Street, Bangor. (4) £30,000.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM. (1) Office block for Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd. (2) Moor Green. (3) Turriff Construction Corporation Ltd., Budbrooke Road, Warwick.

* * *

BISHOP AUCKLAND U.C. (1) 74 houses. (2) Woodhouse Close estate. (3) Edwin Pye and Son Ltd., East Parade, Bishop Auckland. (4) £88,187.

* * *

BOLTON B.C. (1) Workshop block. (2) Technical teacher training college. (3) F. Pardon Ltd., Glebe Street, Bolton.

* * *

BUCKS C.C. (1) Extensions to grammar school. (2) Aylesbury. (3) A. & G. Simmons Ltd., Aylesbury Road, Wendover, Bucks.

* * *

CAMBRIDGE. (1) Redevelopment of the city centre, including a shopping centre over a two-tier car park, three multi-storey buildings, etc., for Edger Investments Ltd. (2) City centre. (3) Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons Ltd., 80 Park Lane, London, W.1. (4) About £5,000,000.

* * *

CHESTERFIELD B.C. (1) 48 houses, 16 small flats. (2) Dunston Hall estate. (3) E. C. Rippon Ltd. (4) £79,095. (1) 60 dwellings. (2) Dunston Hall estate. (3) Direct labour. (4) £74,717.

* * *

CHORLEY, LANCS. (1) Erection of a C. of E. school. (2) Croston. (3) G. & J. Seddon Ltd., Little Hulton, near Bolton.

* * *

DARLINGTON B.C. (1) 52 houses. (2) Firth Moor estate. (3) Direct labour. (4) £76,114.

* * *

DUNDEE. (1) Erection of a large factory. (2) Gourdie. (3) Holland & Hannen and Cubitts (Scotland) Ltd., 127 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

DURHAM C.C. (1) Police station and courthouse. (2) Blaydon. (3) M. S. Farles Ltd., of Gateshead. (4) £45,918.

* * *

DURHAM C.C. (1) Infants' school. (2) Billington Low Grange. (3) J. W. Henderson & Co. (Stockton) Ltd., of Stockton-on-Tees. (4) £47,180.

* * *

DURHAM C.C. (1) Modern school. (2) Felling. (3) D. Glen Ltd., of Jarrow-on-Tyne. (4) £174,477.

* * *

DURHAM C.C. (1) Police station and courthouse. (2) Darlington. (3) W. Wigham & Son, 29 Shepherd Terrace, Hylton, Sunderland. (4) £169,300.

* * *

ESSEX C.C. (1) Secondary school. (2) Corringham. (3) Harry Fairweather & Co. Ltd., Hyde Works, St. James's Lane, London, N.10. (4) £145,000.

* * *

KENSINGTON S.W. (1) Boiler house, workshops, underground oil tanks, etc. (2) Imperial College of Science and Technology Exhibition Road, S. Kensington. (3) Wates Ltd., 1258 London Road, London, S.W.16. (4) £421,548.

* * *

LONDON. (1) Block of flats. (2) Seaton Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. (3) Halse & Son Ltd., 5 Chapel Hill, Woolwich, S.E.18.

* * *

LONDON, W.C. (1) Office and showroom building. (2) Old Kingsway Theatre site, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. (3) John Laing & Son Ltd., Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

* * *

LONG EATON U.C. (1) 48 flats, four shops. (2) Sawley estate. (3) Gregory Housing Ltd., 21 Farncombe Road, Worthing.

* * *

MAIDSTONE. (1) Demolition of cinema and erection of a two-storey office block. (2) Earl Street. (3) R. Corben & Son Ltd., West Borough, Maidstone.

* * *

MALTBY (YORKS) U.C. (1) 58 houses. (2) Cliff Hills estate. (3) C. Mollekin Ltd., Manor Buildings, Braithwell Road, Maltby, Rotherham. (4) £50,400.

MERTHYR TYDFIL B.C. (1) Omnibus garage and administrative building. (3) G. Warlow & Co., Warlow Street, Merthyr Tydfil. (4) £66,640.

* * *

MIDDLESBROUGH B.C. (1) Crematorium. (3) Charles Tenet (Builders) Ltd., Church Road, Stockton-on-Tees. (4) £73,276.

* * *

NORTHANTS. C.C. (1) Erection of school. (2) Kings Cliffe. (3) H. J. Firmin Ltd., Newark Road, Peterborough.

* * *

PETERBOROUGH JOINT EDUCATION BOARD. (1) Extensions to engineering wing as third instalment of the technical college. (3) Bernard Stokeley Ltd., Eastfield Road, Peterborough. (4) £26,484.

* * *

ROWLEY REGIS B.C. (1) 76 houses, eight bungalows. (2) Blackberry Lane, Springfield. (3) Five Oaks Estates Ltd., Five Oaks, Compton, Wolverhampton. (4) £121,414.

* * *

RUNCORN U.C. (1) 208 dwellings. (2) Grange Neighbourhood Unit. (3) Thos. Warrington & Sons Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. (4) £341,500.

* * *

SHEFFIELD C.C. (1) Primary school. (2) Rollestone. (3) J. E. Finnegan & Co. Ltd., 847 Eccleshall Road, Sheffield. (4) £100,433.

* * *

SOUTH SHIELDS B.C. (1) 243 houses, five shops, etc. (2) Tyne Dock redevelopment. (3) J. H. Fisher (Newcastle) Ltd., 21 Lansdowne Terrace, Newcastle, 3. (4) £408,996.

* * *

STANLEY, CO. DURHAM U.C. (1) Civic Hall. (3) H. Ayton & Sons, George Street, Blackhill, Co. Durham. (4) £44,655.

* * *

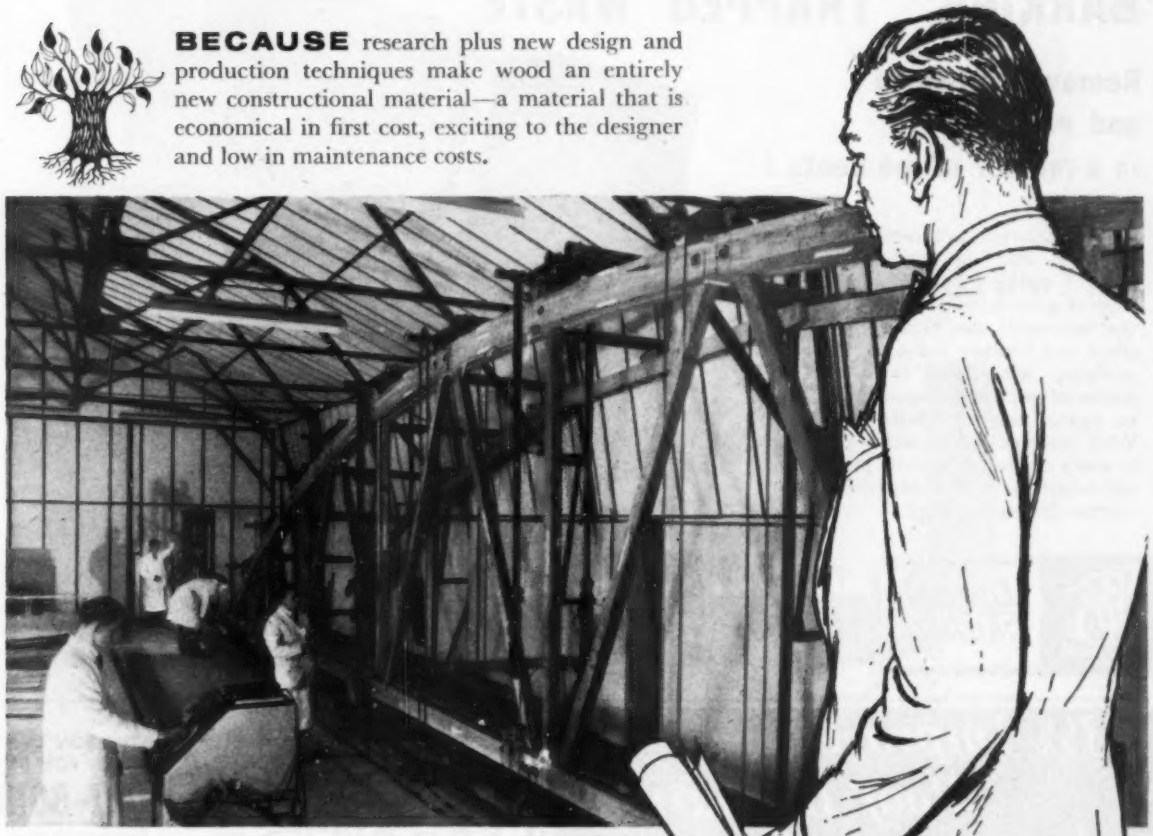
SUTTON COLDFIELD B.C. (1) 40 dwellings. (2) Off Harcourt Road. (3) Crossley Bros. (Builders) Ltd., 65 Thurleston Avenue, Solihull. (4) £56,380.

* * *

SWINDON B.C. (1) 150 Easiform dwellings. (2) Park North. (3) John Laing & Son Ltd., Mill Hill, London, N.W.7. (4) £243,257.

Why a NEW era for Wood?

BECAUSE research plus new design and production techniques make wood an entirely new constructional material—a material that is economical in first cost, exciting to the designer and low in maintenance costs.



Bowstring truss, 80 ft span, under load test at T.D.A. Research Laboratories.

This truss is a typical example of advanced design and construction in 'new era' wood. The 'tied arch' provides wide spans and is a low-cost, maintenance-free roof structure. It has good fire endurance. Spans of up to 180 ft have been designed by T.D.A.

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For expert advice or design data on wood in all its natural and modern forms . . .

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***Issued by: THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED, 21 College Hill, London EC4** and at Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds and Manchester*

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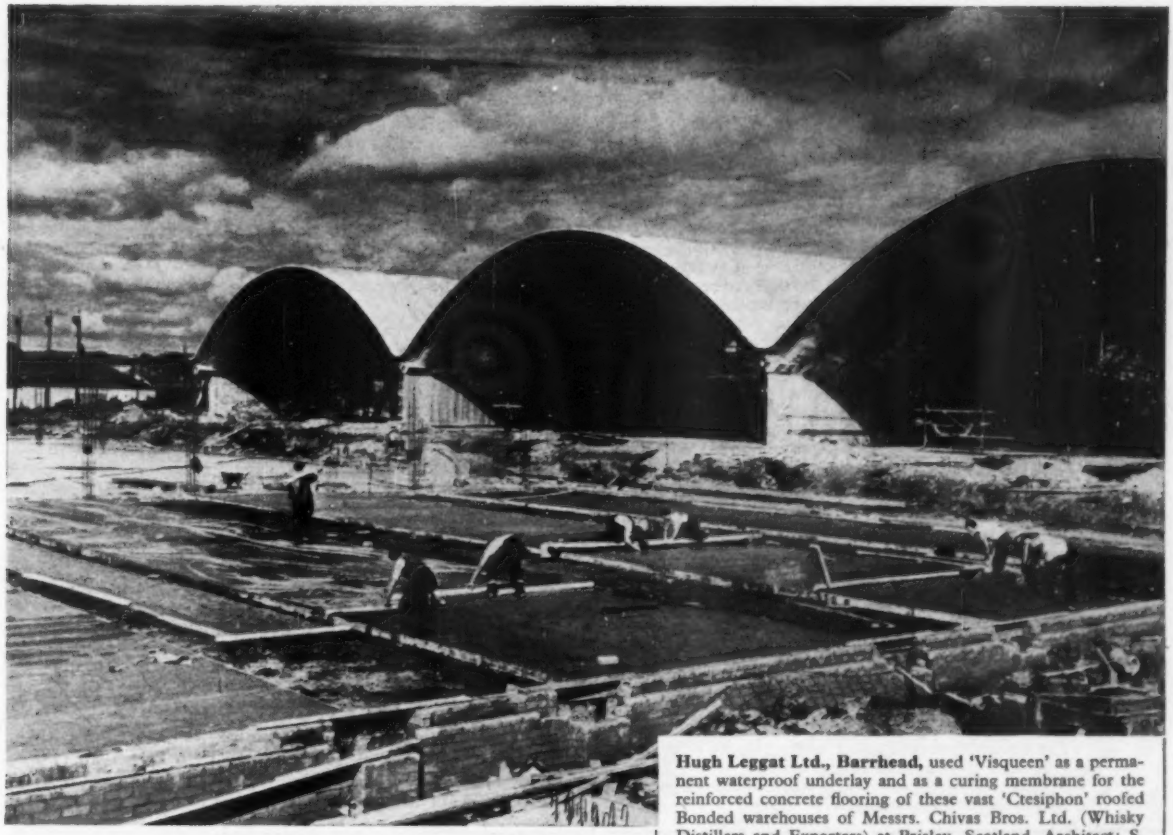

Hugh Leggat Ltd., Barrhead, used 'Visqueen' as a permanent waterproof underlay and as a curing membrane for the reinforced concrete flooring of these vast 'Ctesiphon' roofed Bonded warehouses of Messrs. Chivas Bros. Ltd. (Whisky Distillers and Exporters) at Paisley, Scotland. Architect: S. Lothian Barclay.

Progressive builders fight rising damp with

VISQUEEN

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FAILURE TO PROVIDE efficient protection against rising damp and chemical attack, can involve a contractor in extensive and costly repairs. Now, by using 'Visqueen' building sheet these risks can be eliminated.

Laid under the ground, floor rafts of houses, or under concrete flooring in factories, warehouses it will provide a complete seal against liquid water and an efficient barrier to water vapour. Furthermore, on sites where the sulphate content of the subsoil is high, the acid-resisting qualities of 'Visqueen' will ensure life-time protection for floor coverings and adhesives. 'Visqueen' is easy to handle, the wide widths easy to lay.

No jointing compounds or heat sealing are necessary – just a single overlap or a double welt type fold and protection is complete. 'Visqueen' is cheaper than other conventional overite membranes.

Write now for full details, an illustrated brochure and the name of the nearest appointed stockist to:—

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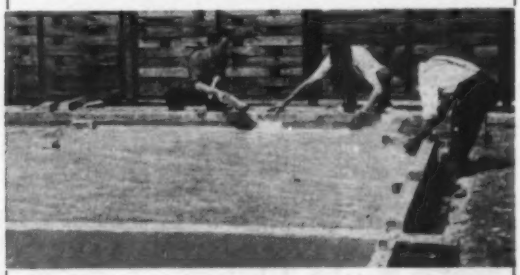

Unity Structures Ltd., London, laying 'Visqueen' 500 (heavy weight) as a damp-proof membrane between the hardcore and concrete flooring of these two semi-detached prototype houses built by them at Ruislip. The film was laid over the hardcore in 12 ft. widths in one continuous strip over the party walls, and incorporated into the cavity wall with the D.P.C.

John McLean & Sons Ltd. of Wolverhampton, use 'Visqueen' sheeting as a damp-proof membrane under the ground floor rafts of their "Beverley" houses in the Midlands. Architects: Diamond Hodgkinson & Partners.

BV.127/2
H*

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

APPOINTMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Rate: 20/- per inch and pro rata, minimum half inch. Close for press 1st post Friday for following Wednesday Issue

APPOINTMENTS

London County Council

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS required up to £860 (at present under review). Full and interesting programme of houses, flats, schools and general buildings. Application form and particulars from Hubert Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., Architect to Council, AR/EK/43/59 County Hall, S.E.1 (923) [0166

Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacancies in the Chief Architect's department:

Senior Planning Officer (£934/£1,273). Vacancy No. 154.

Duties include liaison with other planning authorities on matters affecting revised Master Plan, planning applications, etc. Experience in planning office essential. Short-term post which might be attractive to senior man approaching retiring age.

Senior Assistant Architect. (£934/£1,273). Vacancy No. 155.

To take charge of small team responsible for housing, neighbourhood centre, etc., development.

Architectural Assistants. Vacancy No. 156.

In Grades with salaries ranging from £265/£939, according to age, qualifications and experience. Junior posts available for architectural students not yet qualified, and for those who have qualified and wish to gain practical experience.

Conditions of Service similar to those in Local Government. Housing may be provided.

Applications, endorsed with appropriate vacancy number, giving age, education, qualifications and experience and names of two business referees to General Manager, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead. [5187

Borough of Basingstoke

Borough Architect's Department

A rapidly expanding town offers interesting work for a Senior Architectural Assistant who has passed the R.I.B.A. Final. Salary range: £750 x £40—£1,030 according to experience. House or flat available. N.J.C. conditions; post pensionable; medical examination.

Applications, giving details of age, training, experience, etc., and two referees, to Borough Architect, Municipal Buildings, Basingstoke, by June 19, 1959. [5204

School of Architecture

University of Cambridge

NUFFIELD RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

APPLICATIONS are invited for two posts in connection with research on problems of urban reconstruction. Appointments are for a period of three years, subject to satisfactory work in the first year, at a salary of £800-£1,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Full details are available from the Secretary, School of Architecture, 1 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge. [5211

County Borough of West Ham

APPLICATIONS invited for appointment of:

Deputy Borough Architect and Planning Officer. (Salary: £1,776 13s 4d by three annual increments to £2,000 p.a. inclusive and £100 car allowance).

Applicants must be experienced in redevelopment of urban areas, including high density housing, town planning administration, and management of large building contracts. Successful applicant must be prepared to accept a high degree of responsibility for a large and varied programme.

Details, together with application form, which should be returned by June 16, 1959, from the Borough Architect and Planning Officer, Thomas E. North, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Dist.T.P., M.T.P.I., 70 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15.

G. E. SMITH,
Town Clerk.

West Ham Town Hall,
Stratford,
E.15. [5224

University of Durham
King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1

Department of Architecture

THE Council of King's College propose to appoint a Lecturer in Architecture whose duties shall commence on October 1, 1959.

The commencing salary will be determined at an appropriate point on the scale £900 x £50—£1,350 x £75—£1,650 according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Family allowance and F.S.S.U.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar of King's College, to whom applications (12 copies) together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be addressed so as to reach him not later than June 30, 1959. [5236

Government of Jamaica
CHIEF ARCHITECT

Public Works Department

CONTRACT appointment for three years. Salary £2,100 a year. Gratuity 20 per cent of salary.

Candidates must be A.R.I.B.A., with knowledge and experience of reinforced concrete, building construction methods in the field of specifications and contracts, and preferably special knowledge of tropical architecture. Write Director of Recruitment, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1, giving age, qualifications and experience, quoting BCD 112/32/018. [5239

The Nigerian Railway Corporation

INVITES applications for the following post:

ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

Duties and qualifications: Candidates should be Associated Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and have had several years' experience covering public buildings, factories, workshops, offices and housing, including layouts for same, specifications and supervision of junior staff.

Salary: In scale £1,100 x £50 per annum to £1,900 (inclusive of overseas pay) per annum. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Appointments are on contract with a gratuity payable on completion of contract at the rate of £18 6s 8d to £31 13s 4d for each completed month of service.

Tours: 15 months in Nigeria followed by 15 weeks' leave on full pay.

Quarters: Partly furnished quarters are provided at low rental.

Allowances: There are attractive family, travelling, transport and other allowances.

Send postcard before June 23, 1959, mentioning the post and this paper for further particulars and application form to:

The London Representative,
Nigerian Railway Corporation,
Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue,
London, W.C.2.

[5238

City of Liverpool

Architectural and Housing Department

APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTS

VACANCIES for Architects exist in the following grades:

Scale A—£1,255 to £1,390 per annum.
APT V—£1,220 to £1,375 per annum.
N.J.C.—Commencing salary within scale (present maximum £1,030, subject to review), with prospects of promotion to APT IV.

These vacancies exist in the respective sections, all of which offer a wide variety of opportunity and scope for personal initiative and are concerned, respectively, with:

(a) General architectural work, including educational buildings.

(b) Housing, including multi-storey projects.

(c) Civic, redevelopment and slum clearance projects.

Applicants, who should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., or hold equivalent qualifications, should indicate on their applications not only the grading of the post for which they wish to apply, but any preference for appointment to one of the three sections.

Application forms, returnable by June 30, 1959, from the City Architect and Director of Housing, Blackburn Chambers, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2.

The appointments are superannuable and subject to the Standing Orders of the City Council. Canvassing disqualifies.

THOMAS ALKER,
Town Clerk.

[5233

British Railways

London Midland Region

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS

REQUIRED in the Regional Architect's office, Euston, to work on projects connected with the Railway Modernisation Plan. Must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. or have Intermediate and several years' experience. Applicants must have a keen interest in contemporary design and a knowledge of modern structural technique. In addition to normal work, posts are vacant in the Research and Development Group and applicants for these should have experience in the development of prefabricated structures and industrial design.

Salary range £833/£903 per annum. Prospects of promotion for entrants showing outstanding ability and responsibility. Residential and other travel concessions available. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications to:

W. R. HEADLEY, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl.,
Architect.

Chief Civil Engineer's Office,
British Railways (London Midland Region),
5a Euston Grove, London, N.W.1. [5229

British Transport Commission

Office of the Architect

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

Salary range: £1,200/£1,420 p.a.

EXPERIENCE in architectural practice; design ability, with practical approach to office routine. A.R.I.B.A. essential.

Superannuation scheme; certain travel facilities; medical examination. Write stating age, qualifications and experience to Director of Establishment, British Transport Commission, 222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, within 14 days. S.A.E. for acknowledgment. [5230

W. S. ATKINS & PARTNERS

Consulting Engineers

REQUIRE qualified Architects and Assistants in their Architects' Department to work on major industrial projects and nuclear power stations. Conditions of service include a five-day week and superannuation scheme. Applications should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, 158 Victoria Street, S.W.1. [5234

The South Wales Electricity Board
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN

OUR Architectural Section does a large, varied and interesting range of work.

It is situated in a locality which is rural, yet only five miles from the City of Cardiff.

To help maintain our standards in serving over 600,000 consumers, we need a Senior Architectural Draughtsman who has obtained or is studying for membership of the R.I.B.A.

The salary will be £790/£890 and applications to the Secretary at St. Mellons, Cardiff, will receive careful and prompt consideration.

(Closing date for application, Saturday, June 20, 1959. Envelopes should be marked "Senior Architectural Draughtsman—46/59".) [5240

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

required

HAVING experience in industrial buildings and projects.

Must be capable of administration, supervision of staff and control of contracts. A.R.I.B.A. essential.

Apply, stating experience and salary required, to the Group Architect, The British Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd., Rugby. [5227

Kent County Council
ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHITECT

REQUIRED at a salary within the range £1,790/£2,280 a year, according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates must be Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects and have had wide experience in the practice of architecture.

Further details and forms of application obtainable from the County Architect, Springfold, Maidstone, to whom applications must be returned by not later than June 12, 1959. [5222

TENDERS

County Borough of Brighton

FIXED PRICE TENDERS are invited for:

The site preparation and erection of 44 prefabricated garages at Lower Bevendean Estate.

Specification, Plans and Form of Tender may be obtained from the Borough Surveyor, Engineer and Planning Officer, 26-30 King's Road, Brighton, on or after Monday, June 1, 1959, on receipt of a returnable deposit of £2 2s.

Tenders are to be delivered to the Town Clerk in the plain sealed envelope provided, not bearing any name or mark indicating the sender, not later than noon on Monday, June 29, 1959.

W. O. DODD,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,
Brighton, 1. [521

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT

Rate: 1/9 per line, minimum 3/6, average line six words.

ARCHITECTS AND EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS required by McMorran & Whitby, 14 North Audley Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 0250/6036. Salaries commensurate with capacity for responsibility. [5228

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, London. Final standard. Industrial and commercial. Progressive and interesting. Salary according to experience and ability. Box 3667. [0079

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Intermediate standard. Busy London office. Good prospects. Box 3668. [0080

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RATE: 1/9d per line, minimum 3/6d, average line 6 words. Each para charged separately. Advertisements for Situations Wanted are accepted at the specially reduced rate of 6d. per line, minimum 1/6d.

BOX NOS. add 2 words plus 1/- for registration and forwarding replies which should be addressed c/o "The Architect & Building News," Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

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PRESS DAY, Friday. Remittances payable to Messrs. Iliffe & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

No responsibility accepted for errors

ARCHITECTURAL APPOINTMENTS VACANT (cont)

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (Final and Intermediate) required for work on university laboratory, telephone exchange and officers' mess. Apply stating salary required to Playne & Lacey, 19 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, or telephone: WHI 2552. [0078

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required by Percy V. Burnett & Partners for interesting and varied work. Approximate standard to be Intermediate. Apply stating experience and salary required to 12 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, or telephone HOLborn 6177. [5242

ARCHITECT'S office, with modern approach to design, requires Assistants of Intermediate and Final standard, London or Reading, for interesting and varied work. Write Box 3697. [5185

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, with general practice, require Assistants (Intermediate, Qualified or equivalent standards) with initiative and ability to work with minimum supervision. Excellent opportunity for acquiring wide experience on small and large scientific commercial and industrial buildings. Good salary. Holiday commitments considered. Luncheon vouchers. Pension scheme. Five-day week. Ley, Colbeck & Partners, F/F.R.I.B.A., F/F.R.I.C.S., 51 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. LONdon Wall 7282. [0206

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Schweppes are looking for young men of Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard who are keen to develop their experience and get on. Suitable candidates are required to follow through all stages of a variety of work concerned with expansion of depots, factories, offices, canteens. Survey knowledge an advantage. Salary according to experience. Write giving full particulars to: Personnel Manager, Schweppes House, Connaught Place, W.2. [5219

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS of Intermediate and Final standard required for Buckinghamshire office. The work is varied and interesting with scope for initiative and responsibility. Please state age, experience and salary required. Box 1979. [0136

ASSISTANTS, both qualified and unqualified, required for extensive commercial and industrial programme. Salary according to ability and experience. Lunch facilities available. Box 3879. [5225

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Qualified Assistants required by Cecil Howitt & Partners, St. Andrew's House, Nottingham. Write stating details of experience, salary required, etc. [5226

BASIL SPENCE & PARTNERS require qualified men with at least two years' experience to work on university buildings. Write to 48 Queen Anne Street, W.1, stating experience and also salary required. [5237

DEVELOPMENT GROUP of large building and civil engineering concern, invites applications from Architectural Assistants of about Intermediate standard capable of handling projects from sketch plan onwards. Excellent opportunity for one or two young men to gain a valuable experience. Prospects of promotion. Good salaries and conditions. Write Box DL.9597, c/o Whites, 72 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [5223

DOLCIS LTD. require immediately, Architectural Assistants of both intermediate and senior standards. Previous shopfitting experience not necessary, provided keen interest in contemporary shop design. Good salary, dependent on experience. Five-day week, non-contributory pension scheme. Reply stating age, experience, and salary required to Ellis E. Somake, F.R.I.B.A., Chief Architect, Dolcis Ltd., 7-13 Great Dover Street, S.E.1. [5231

FOUR Senior Assistant Architects required to lead groups working on Central area redevelopment schemes: must have considerable experience. Salary £1,000/£1,250. Details to Covell & Matthews, 34 Sackville Street, W.1. REGent 2291. [5191

JUNIOR ASSISTANT required for Bournemouth architects' office. State age, experience and salary required. Must be ex National Service. Box 3770. [5199

KNAPTON & DEANE have vacancies for competent assistants in their city office at a salary up to about £1,000. 6 Martin Lane, E.C.4. Mansion House 6282. [5232

QUALIFIED ARCHITECT required for large-scale speculative housing flat and estate development. Write in confidence with full details of experience and salary required to: King & Son (Birchington) Ltd., Birchington, Kent. [5202

SENIOR ASSISTANT, A.R.I.B.A., and with several years' office experience, required immediately. Interesting programme of work with contemporary outlook. Five-day week and congenial office. Minimum salary £1,000. Good prospects for right man. Apply by letter to G. L. Thompson, F.R.I.B.A., 46A Coney Street, York. [5243

SENIOR ASSISTANT required for Bournemouth architects' office, Final or near Final standard. Age not material; state experience and salary required. Box 3769. [5198

SEVERAL Senior and Intermediate Architectural Assistants are required for commercial projects including hotel, theatre and extensive development schemes of offices and light industry, etc., in London architect's office. Holiday arrangements will be recognized. Five-day week. Salary according to experience. Telephone City 8811. [0205

TAYLOR & [illegible]UNG require imaginative Assistants for [illegible]n schools, hospital and other projects. A[illegible] writing to 195 Oxford Road, Manchester, 13. [5184

TWO Architectural Assistants, Intermediate standard, required for very large scheme. Considerable office experience is desirable. West End office. Excellent salary, bonus and luncheon vouchers. Box 3880. [0202

SITUATIONS VACANT

ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON & CO. (PARK ROYAL) LTD. have a vacancy for a Clerk of Works. Applications are invited from persons who have served an apprenticeship in a building trade, followed by at least ten years' practical experience in the control of building works.

The person appointed will be required to deal with day-to-day requests from the engineering department, carry out periodical inspections of buildings and property; prepare schedules of delapidations, estimate, order, measure and supervise work during progress and on completion as carried out by contract and direct labour; check and maintain daywork sheets and full cost control.

Preference will be given to candidates holding H.N.C. (Building), City and Guilds in Builders' Quantities.

Applications should be made in writing stating age, qualifications and experience to date to the Personnel Manager, Park Royal Brewery, London, N.W.10. Ref: PP/CW/ABN. [5235

DIRECTOR'S ASSISTANT, live and keen with experience in building industry, used to costing, typing, sales, etc. Write in confidence with full details of experience and salary required to: King & Son (Birchington) Ltd., Birchington, Kent. [5203

SALES PROMOTION ASSISTANT required as technical correspondent by leading manufacturer of prefabricated buildings (Home Counties). Essential characteristics are architectural or building trade background, flair for selling, sound executive sense with ability to write concise and fluent technical sales letters of a high standard. Send full details of education, career, salary, etc., to Box 3819. [5220

CONTRACTS REQUIRED

"DEMOLITION Clearance." Watch it come down. By Syd Bishop & Sons (Demolition) Ltd., Acrefane, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent. Phone: RAV 1400. [5194

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COMPETITION

Urban District Council of Corby

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR CIVIC CENTRE

THE promoters, the Urban District Council of Corby, invite architects resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit designs in competition for a proposed Civic Centre, to include Municipal Offices, Council Chamber, etc., Public Assembly Halls and Swimming Bath, to be erected on a site in the Town Centre of this NEW TOWN.

The promoters have appointed Mr. Edward D. Mills, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., of London, to adjudicate on the designs received and to make the award.

Premiums:

1st Prize: £1,000 (to be merged with the fee).

2nd Prize: £750.

3rd Prize: £500.

For the purpose of this competition, the word "architect" shall mean persons who are registered under the Architects (Registration) Acts, 1931 and 1938, and resident as mentioned above. Any applicant for the conditions must state his registration number; if application is made by a firm, the registration numbers of the architect partner or partners of the firm must be given.

Applications for conditions, schedule of accommodation, site plan, etc., must be accompanied by a deposit of £2 (cheques being made payable to the Urban District Council of Corby) and are to be addressed to the undersigned not later than June 20, 1959. Deposits will be returned on receipt of a bona fide design and after the award has been published or, in the event of the applicant declining to compete, on the return of the competition documents at least four weeks before the date for submitting designs.

G. B. BLACKALL,
Clerk of the Council.

County Offices,
Corby,
Northants.
May 23, 1959. [5241

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